"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; with northeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,049. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c.; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Capitol in Washington was filled with an eager, expectant crowd yesterday long before either chamber convened. In the House Mr. Bailey made a speech asking for more light on the Cuban situation. The galleries applauded to such an extent that Speaker Reed threatened to have them cleared. The Fortification bill, giving the President the right to erect forts on territory with the consent of the owners, was passed. In the Senate Messrs. Perkins, Mantle, Rawlins, and others made strong speeches favoring armed intervention. Mr. Perkins showed how Spain was directly responsible for the loss of the Maine, and Mr. Rawlins spoke for immediate and armed action on the part of the Government.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Great Britain has made arrangements with China to take over Wei-Hai-Wei when it is evacuated by Japan. William Redmond in the House of Commons denounced the sentence of a sailor in the British Navy who had been punished for wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. Mr. Redmond was called to order and forced to withdraw.—Page 7.

Page 2.

A resolution warmly commending President McKinley's course in the Spanish crisis was adopted by the Retail Grocers' Union last night.

The crew of the battleship Texas were busy yesterday stripping the vessel for action. It is expected that she will leave the navy yard to-day. Her destination is kept secret.

At the annual meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade yesterday two opposing resolutions on the Spanish crisis were offered and were referred to a committee for report to-morrow.

On orders from Washington the Naval Inspection Board in this city yesterday made arrangements to purchase ten steamships for auxiliary cruisers. They selected El Sud, El Norte, El Sol, El Rio, the Venezuela, the Caracas, the Kansas City, the Princess Anne, the Yorktown, and the Jamestown. The Saturn, the Lebanon, and the Irrawaddy were chosen for colliers.

Page 3.

The stock market opened with a strong upward movement and a wild scramble of shorts to cover. Reaction followed, and then the course of the market was mercurial on conflicting reports from Washington and Europe.

Page 4.

It was stated yesterday the real reason that Clara Barton returned to this country from Cuba was in response to a summons from the Government. She was consulted regarding arrangements for the work of the Red Cross Society in event of war.

Advices received state that Capt. Gen. Blanco and the Autonomist Government will soon declare an armistice without consulting the insurgents. Horatio Rubens says this is a tacit admission on the part of the Spaniards that they are beaten. He also makes comment on Dr. Klopsch's story to President McKinley.

In a letter to James C. Holden, President of the National Safe Deposit Company, from a business man in Havana, the merchant says Spain, after a show of resistance, will peaceably leave the island. He says that English syndicates are investing heavily in cigar factories and land, and hopes that Americans will not allow good opportunities to slip away.

Page 5.

Hundreds of filled-out enlistment blanks and many letters of approval were received yesterday at National Volunteer Reserve Headquarters.

The sale of Frederick Gebhard's horses at the American Horse Exchange caused much disgust among prospective bidders because the best ones of the lot to be offered were withdrawn.

H. S. Rubens protested vigorously yesterday against an alleged plan for the United States to seize Cuba and hold it for the expenses of war with Spain, and to pay an indemnity for the Maine.

Page 7.

James Moffatt was re-elected Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Committee last night.

Two halos appeared about the moon last night and were watched by thousands of people in the streets.

The survey under the Nicaragua Canal Commission has determined on the feasibility of the Ochoa dam.

The Canal Commission began its actual work of investigation at Albany yesterday by examining State Engineer and Surveyor Adams.

Five thousand carpenters struck in Chicago for the enforcement of their new wage scale, and many of the contractors agreed to their terms. Most of the men are expected to go back to work on Wednesday.

At a public meeting in Plymouth Church last night addresses were made by Dr. Lyman Abbott, Prof. Walter S. Perry, who has just returned from Spain; W. W. Howard, who has just returned from Cuba, and Thomas G. Shearman. All favored continued efforts for a peaceful settlement of the trouble with Spain.

Page 9.

Figures compiled yesterday showed that the imports at this port last month were $1,000,000 greater than in March, 1897.

Andrew Freedman was appointed receiver of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court.

Page 10.

The Rev. Dr. E. L. Stoddard of Jersey City has decided not to have lilies in his church on Easter Sunday, because he thinks they injure the health of the congregation.

Detective Eckholdt, while arresting a man for fighting at Ridgewood, Borough of Queens, was shot in the finger; but he did not let his prisoner escape.

Page 11.

The tug Tea Rose and the ferryboat Princeton of the Pennsylvania Road were in collision. The tug tore a hole in the men's cabin, and two men were slightly injured.

H. Edward Merritt, a druggist of Brooklyn, committed suicide by inhaling gas. He left a letter saying he had been robbed of all he possessed by those whom he had trusted.

The Coroner's Physician, Dr. Williams, decided yesterday that Mrs. Kindleberger of Washington, who died here on Sunday evening, was not suffering from ptomaine poisoning.

Lieut. Col. Edward Duffy was elected Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night. The announcement of the result was received with cheers for Major Lynch, his chief opponent, and hisses for Col. Duffy, from the crowd of members of the regiment in the armory.

Page 12.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs of Union Theological Seminary is to be ordained as a Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The General Committee on Charter Day Celebration decided last night to postpone the celebration indefinitely owing to the Spanish crisis.

Mrs. Ballington Booth made her first appearance since her illness at the anniversary gathering of the Volunteers of America at Carnegie Hall. She was received with great enthusiasm.

Ex-Mayor Strong and his associates in the last city administration were not worried yesterday by Richard Croker's suggestion that they might be indicted for exceeding the city's debt limit.

A new indictment was found against Dr. T. W. Cleaveland on Thursday last and was filed in place of the first one. It was drawn to supply important omissions discovered in the original one.

B. F. Beach, Jr., the lawyer whose marital troubles have given him much notoriety, and who announced that he would sail from New York on Feb. 19, really sailed from Philadelphia and is in London.

[illegible] Maine, a minor member of the [illegible] involved in the Brooklyn City [illegible] pleaded guilty yesterday [illegible] says that he marked the bills "O. K." only when told to do so by his superiors.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 8.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.

WARSHIPS TO CONCENTRATE.

Under Orders to Rendezvous at Key West and Hampton Roads—The Mosquito Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A number of very important orders were issued to the various divisions of the navy to-day. These orders show that there is being made a general concentration of warships at the two rendezvous of Hampton Roads and Key West. Almost every hour each of these fleets is strengthened by the addition of another vessel, from a formidable battleship down to a mosquito from the insectivorous fleet that has been forming in the harbor of New York. Revenue cutters are being transformed into torpedo boat destroyers and sent to one or the other of these stations. Yachts are steaming hither to act as pickets, scouts, messengers, or as torpedo boat guards for the heavier ships, and now colliers and hospitals are going to swell the number and the efficiency of the squadrons in their cruises in Cuban and Spanish waters.

The first division of the mosquito fleet that has been fitted out in New York Harbor will sail within a few days for Key West. Commander Eller, who has been assigned to the command of this little fleet, will, it is thought, command the division that goes to Key West. The other division will start for Hampton Roads, to join the flying squadron, the latter part of the week.

The little torpedo boat Somers has arrived at Weymouth, England, having crossed the German ocean in fairly good time, and will immediately steam for the coast of Ireland, and thence, after coaling as heavily as possible, turn her prow toward the nearest point of the American coast and start on her long ordeal of sea travel. The officials are watching her progress as carefully as a General watches the movement of a storming column across the zone of fire. Her trip is an experiment, as she will try to make the nearest coast, a distance of 2,400 miles, with her own supply of coal. She will hardly reach this side before April 18 or 20.

The Albany, formerly the Abrouall, is not nearing completion as fast as the navy officials wish. It was learned to-day that she will not be ready for several weeks yet, and it is probable that she may not figure in the war if it is opened within the next three weeks.

The Oregon arrived at Callao yesterday, and is now coaling preparatory to her voyage to Valparaiso. Orders were sent to her commander to-day to look out for Spanish ships, as it was not unlikely that war might break out before the ship could again hear from the department. It is not probable that the Oregon will take part in the first movements of the war, as she will hardly get this side of the Horn before hostilities, if they are to commence at all, will begin in Atlantic waters.

The board appointed to look into the matter of auxiliary ships for use by the navy has filed its report. It goes very fully into detail, giving a list of several hundred vessels in the Eastern ports that would be available in the event of war. The ships mentioned range from tugs and yachts up to ocean greyhounds. Commodore Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, will review it and report on the serviceableness of the vessels.

MAINE WRECK ABANDONED.

The United States Flag Taken Down and the Captain's Pennant Torn in Two.

HAVANA, April 4.—Soon after sundown to-night the tattered United States flag was taken from the gaff of the Maine wreck, where it has floated since Feb. 17, two days after the explosion. It was taken down by an officer and a boat's crew from the Fern, to which vessel it belongs. All the colors the Maine had left was the Captain's pennant, and this was torn in two.

The wrecking tugs Underwriter and Merritt and the barges Chief and Sharp left for American waters to-day. The wreck of the Maine now rears itself, a jagged mass of steel, iron, and twisted plate, with a slanting mainmast, in the middle of the harbor, alone.

Occasionally a Spanish patrol boat touches there or a passing sailboat or a steamer goes close under the poop, but the loneliness of the remnants of the gallant ship is a most affecting feature. One's sadness is intensified when one remembers the scores of brave fellows still entangled in the wreckage of what was once their home, but is now covered by the cloudy waters of a foreign harbor.

May Be the Body of a Maine Victim.

The body of Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt, who was killed on the Maine, was supposed to be contained in a hermetically sealed metal casket which arrived in the City of Washington from Havana last evening addressed to the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard. Whether it was the body of Assistant Engineer Merritt could not be definitely learned last night. He lived in Iowa.

SUPPOSED SPY AT FORT MONROE.

Sentries Ordered to Shoot Prowling Strangers at Night.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 4.—There is a good deal of excitement here over the alleged discovery of the presence of a Spanish spy. Several nights ago the sentry at Fort Monroe, whose post was nearest the newly arranged esplanade for rapid-fire and disappearing guns, noticed a man skulking along the grassy side of the slope. He challenged, but received no answer. The next night the same thing occurred, and the sentry challenged, and then fired.

Blank cartridges were in use, but since the incident Capt. Hoskins of the fort is authority for the statement that the guard is armed with ball cartridge and with orders to shoot. While the sentries at the fort can shoot a stranger intruding, there is no law in force by which at present he can be apprehended.

Col. Frank, in command of Fort Monroe, said to-night that a day guard as well as a night guard was being preserved about the new gun emplacements, and strangers would not be given information.

When Commodore Schley was at the Hotel Chamberlin, a man of foreign appearance watched him closely. Friends of Commodore and Mrs. Schley noticed the man several times. He is registered at the hotel, but has avoided all the guests.

GOV. VOORHEES'S EARNEST WORDS.

The Union League Club of Jersey City gave a dinner last night to Gov. Foster M. Voorhees. Among the guests was the aged father of the Governor, Nathaniel W. Voorhees of Clinton, N. J. Flavel McGee presided and made a brief speech of welcome. The toasts and those who responded to them were: "Is New Jersey a Republican State, and if So, Why?" Gov. Voorhees; "The Future of the Republican Party," James S. Erwin, who took the place of Senator Johnson; "Municipal Corruption—Does It Exist, and if So, What is the Remedy?" Charles W. Parker; "The Country Prosperous under Republican Rule," John A. Walker.

Gov. Voorhees in the course of his speech said that the people of New Jersey were in perfect sympathy and accord with the magnificent statesman who controlled at present our National destinies. New Jersey was for war if war was necessary. In Washington there was a man in whom New Jersey had the most profound confidence. The State was proud that upon no one in this hour of trial the President leaned more heavily than on the Vice President of the United States. Then, too, as Jerseymen they were all proud that on all questions of law the President relied upon another citizen of this State, Attorney General Griggs. The Governor said that in this hour of supreme peril, when the eyes of the world were upon us, he felt assured the country [illegible]

EUROPE TALKS MEDIATION

Exchange of Notes Begun Between the Powers Concerning the Spanish-American Crisis.

UNITED STATES IS UNBENDING

Cabinet Officers Say This Country Will Not Listen to Any Terms That Do Not Include the Independence of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It has just been learned here definitely that an exchange of notes between the great powers of Europe has begun concerning mediation on the Spanish-American question.

Notwithstanding the many reports of European mediation they assumed their first tangible form this afternoon, when at least two of the foreign establishments in Washington received official information that an exchange of notes between the great powers was now in progress with a view to arriving at a basis on which they could make a joint proposal for mediation. It is evident that the exchange has not yet been productive of a common understanding, as the Ambassadors and Ministers at Washington have not yet received instructions to initiate the movement.

Their only information thus far is that the notes are passing by telegraph between the capitals of Europe. It had been understood that France and Austria were most active in bringing about this movement, and that Great Britain had held aloof from it, but it developed to-day that the British Government was also taking part in the exchange, and that in case of concerted action by the powers Great Britain probably would act with the others. What common grounds the powers are seeking to reach can only be conjectured.

Members of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet and his friends in Congress say that any material or moral powers which it is purposed to exercise in the line of mediation may as well be confined to efforts to influence Spain, for this Government will insist on the independence of Cuba as an ultimate sine qua non, unless the insurgents themselves should consent to less, and this they have flatly refused to do.

The Spanish Government seems to be hopeful of results from this movement, and this inspired additional ground for the belief that it will not be regarded with favor by the United States. The diplomats, however, think that if a common understanding was reached by the great powers of Europe, such suggestions as these combined powers might make could not be lightly set aside. The general view of the diplomats is that the movement is not so much one toward reconciling the United States and Spain as it is to preserve the peace of the world by combined action. Spain's policy in this matter is one of urging on the European powers that if Cuba was free from Spanish sovereignty the next move under the Monroe doctrine would be to bring an end of European control over other West Indian possessions.

Great Britain, France, and Denmark have interests in that locality. In other quarters it was stated that the influence of the powers was more likely to be exerted on Spain in urging her to the largest possible measure of concession.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, made a short call on Judge Day to-day. It is understood, however, that it did not relate to the Cuban question, as the Ambassador has not received instructions concerning mediation or any course of action.

M. Thebeau, First Secretary of the French Embassy, also called at the State Department, and had a talk with Judge Day on subjects other than the Cuban question.

FRANCE AND MEDIATION.

Ready to Act Promptly if a Peaceful Solution Appears at an End.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, has received no instructions to act for Spain in the event of the withdrawal of the Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabé. This statement is authoritative, after inquiry at the French Embassy and the Spanish Legation. The story originated in London, and stated that Premier Hanotaux had given definite instructions to the French Ambassador at Washington to act temporarily as the diplomatic representative of Spain as soon as her own diplomatic official withdraws.

Neither has the French Government determined to take the initiative in mediation, although it is being kept constantly and fully advised and is in a position to act promptly in case it becomes apparent that all chance of a peaceful solution is at an end. The Spanish Minister, it is learned, is making all arrangements to leave the United States should his position become untenable, and has notified a local music house to call for his piano and organ.

PARIS, April 4.—A semi-official denial has been issued of the report that M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, had intimated to the American Government that France would not intervene unless asked to do so by America. The denial is significant in view of the semi-official announcement that the powers are continuing their earnest efforts to find a common ground upon which they could jointly offer mediation between the United States and Spain.

MR. EUSTIS ON M. HANOTAUX.

The ex-Ambassador Says that No European Power Will Intermeddle.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—J. B. Eustis, former United States Ambassador to France, was asked his opinion with reference to M. Hanotaux's recent declaration in the French Chamber of Deputies touching the Spanish-Cuban question.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Eustis, "that the declaration correctly represents the opinion of M. Hanotaux. Since this Spanish-Cuban question has become serious the attitude of the French Government has become one of extreme delicacy. Having frequently discussed the question with M. Hanotaux, I have always found that his attitude as regards the Spanish and the American Governments was exceedingly proper. The French aristocracy and the Catholic party in France naturally strongly sympathize with the Spanish Government as against the United States, but they have no voice in the French Government to-day, and there is no doubt that the French Government would be absolutely neutral in case of a war between Spain and the United States.

"M. Hanotaux does not sympathize with either of those parties, and they have not the slightest influence with him. He is a man of remarkable intelligence, an admirably equipped diplomat, always cool, knowing when to be firm or conciliatory, and the sincere admirer of our people and our institutions. He is equally friendly to the Spanish Government and to our Government.

"The fact is, that if our Government intends to take any decisive action which would lead to hostilities, it can discard any apprehension that any European power would take any active part against our Government. Alliances in European politics have become so fashionable that they become a most important factor in settling any European question, but with us the case is different. No European power could have any possible interest in intermeddling in a question of peace or war between Spain and the United States."

ENGLAND ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

Mr. Balfour Says Anything England Can Do Will Be Done.

LONDON, April 4.—Replying to Mr. John Morley, the Liberal member for the District of Montrose, who asked whether the Government could furnish any information in regard to the situation of affairs between Spain and the United States, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said:

"I do not know that I can say more than the question is causing anxiety at every capital. On both sides of the Atlantic there is a very strong desire upon the part of the Governments concerned to preserve peace, and anything we can do will be done. I do not think anything more can be advantageously said at the present moment."

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

Financial Circles at Madrid Take a Rosy View of It and Prices Advance.

MADRID, April 4.—No further development in the political situation is yet reported, but the feeling of relief experienced is strongly reflected in financial circles, and was marked by a rise in prices on the Stock Exchange.

The Papal Nuncio had an audience with the Queen Regent this morning.

LONDON, April 5.—The Madrid Bourse takes a rosy view of the situation. Spanish 4s have advanced 4 points; Cuban bonds, 1886, 1 point, and 1890, a half point, with other securities in proportion.

Owing to the strict censorship dispatches are coming very irregularly from Madrid. Some that were filed there Sunday evening, explaining the character and conditions of the Papal mediation, have not yet been received.

Late to-night was received the following, filed at Madrid at 6:30 last evening:

"Up to 5 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon no reply from President McKinley had been communicated to the Spanish Government. No armistice has yet been proclaimed. It is understood that all Spain is waiting for is an assurance of the withdrawal of the American warships after Spain grants—" (Stricken out by the censor.)

A special dispatch from Madrid says that Premier Sagasta yesterday expressed the hope that "peaceful considerations would influence the American politicians," declaring that the Pope's mediation is "practically the last chance of averting war."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Monday night, says:

"Very conflicting impressions prevail concerning the new stage of the crisis. It is generally taken for granted that the Pope must have consulted with and obtained the assent of President McKinley, subject to certain conditions on the part of the latter, before he volunteered to be mediator between Spain and America. It is also assumed that the Spanish Government assented to his mediation on the understanding that it would imply no surrender of rights or territory.

"The Spanish Government is credited with a disposition to consent to a suspension of hostilities in Cuba if the Pope proposes it in holy week. The armistice would last a month, at least, with an offer of complete amnesty to all who adhered to the new autonomous regime.

"The unknown factor in the situation is how the rebel chiefs will welcome an armistice with conditions such as may be imposed, and even how the Papal advice can be conveyed to them. The general impression here is that all further steps for the pacification of the island or for an understanding with the insurgents ought to be, and must be, conducted by the Cuban insular Government, which can undertake much that the Imperial Government cannot do without compromising its own position, if not higher interests in Spain.

"Most Spanish statesmen share the opinion of military men and of the Cuban representatives, who question the expediency of a prolonged armistice on financial considerations and because they are not sure that the contact of loyal Cubans with the disaffected and the respite granted to rebels in arms, with free communication with America, would really promote a peaceful settlement of the Cuban question in harmony with the interests of Spanish rule.

"Financial circles heartily welcomed the mediation of the Pope as affording a prospect at least of some postponement of the conflict, even if not of an immediate satisfactory settlement. Funds and securities rose and exchanges were firm. The keenest curiosity is felt to learn how the Pope's mediation will be received in America."

SPANISH IDEAS OF THE CRISIS.

An "Eminent Spaniard" in Paris Says European Powers Cannot Complain of Our Filibustering.

LONDON, April 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Times gives a conversation he has had with an "eminent Spaniard," which is interesting as a record of Spanish ideas in the crisis. The "eminent Spaniard" is said to have spoken with some bitterness, expressing the belief that "nowadays it is hopeless for any weak State to expect help from Europe, and, therefore, Spain must rely on herself alone."

He said: "Moreover, European intervention in the eyes of the American people would have no significance unless it were armed, and that will never occur, for all these powers, if once under arms, would feel mutual distrust and watch one another instead of joining forces for a common result.

"The only consideration which affects the United States is their probable chance of success. They will take no heed of anything abroad. Europeans always fancy that the intervention of Emperor William would have some effect, and that a dispatch from him to the President of the United States would somehow modify Mr. McKinley's decision. But this is a mistake. The Americans would like to have a dispatch from Emperor William merely to have the pleasure of refusing what he asks, and thus marking the profound disdain they profess for the powers of old Europe.

"How could Europe do anything against the United States? For forty-five years the principle of filibustering has been in vogue throughout Europe, and the whole policy of Europe is based upon it. By what right should Europe reproach the United States for doing what she herself has been doing constantly for nearly half a century?

"I repeat that not on Europe should we count, but on ourselves, on God, and our right. There is still in Spain plenty of good gold and of good blood, and we shall spare neither. We shall send all the soldiers we can to America. If the Americans attempt it they will not vanquish the 250,000 men which is the number we shall shortly have in Cuba.

"We shall deal American trade more rapid and telling blows than America will ever deal us; for, if we cannot capture vessels, we can wreck them. If we succumb the Americans will soon seize other European possessions.

"I am told that the Pope is intervening. The Pope remembers the ironical triumph which Prince Bismarck secured for him over the Caroline Islands; but this time he will find the Americans madder with pride and scorn of others than all the nations of Europe. They will not heed him more than others; and nothing will make them hesitate but the necessity of paying for premeditated conquest by mountains of ruins and torrents of blood."

SPANISH FOURS RALLY.

LONDON, April 4.—The stock market opened better, with American securities showing an average of two points above the New York parity. Spanish fours were strong, opening at 49½ and advancing to 50¼, a net gain of 3⅝ from Saturday's closing price. They closed at 51, a net gain of 3⅞ from Saturday.

PARIS, April 4.—Spanish fours were quoted on the Bourse at the opening at 51⅝, after which they fluctuated, and at 1 P. M. were quoted at 50 15-16. They closed at 52 15-16, against 49⅛ on Saturday.

BARCELONA, April 4.—Spanish fours were quoted here to-day at 70.40.

The Osado Sails from Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, April 4.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Osado sailed for Ferrol, Spain, this morning. The Audaz, sister boat of the Osado, which was damaged considerably, necessitating her putting into Waterford, from whence she was towed here by the Osado, went into dry dock this morning.

BOUGHT MINES FOR HAVANA

Several Secured in London by Spain Were Laid in the Cuban Harbor, It Is Asserted.

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED WIRE

Engineer Who Made the Mines Says They Could Not Explode Accidentally, and that He Could Identify a Piece of the Cable.

LONDON, April 4.—Details have been obtained of the manufacture of submarine mines in London for Spain, which was first brought to the attention of the United States Embassy and cabled to America on March 5. A man whose cards described him as being an electrical engineer, and whose name was forwarded at the time to Washington, then said he sold to Spanish officers in London, several years ago, a large number of mines, eight or ten of which were placed in Havana Harbor.

He said they were made in a special way, were numbered, and had a specially constructed cable, which he could identify if the smallest piece was produced, and he added that some of the mines were so fixed that they could be fired from a fort, while two of them had bulbs so arranged that they would explode upon a vessel coming in contact with them. The man added, however, that he did not believe the bulbs would be used in water as shallow as that of Havana Harbor. Finally, the man exhibited plans of one of these mines, which, he said, was most likely to produce the effect described as causing the wreck of the Maine. It was numbered 2, and was constructed to contain 500 pounds of guncotton.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché, has since investigated the matter, and has made a report on the subject to the United States Government. The facts learned strongly tend to show that Havana Harbor was mined, and they unquestionably prove that Spain purchased mines for that purpose. The firm of Lattimer, Rhodes & Clark, electrical engineers, during 1887-8 filled a large order for Spain of a lot of mines, in which were used fourteen and a half tons of guncotton. The work was done under the surveillance of Gen. Fernandez and Capt. Bustamento. The latter was then the head of the Spanish Torpedo School. By the order of these officers the mines were divided into four consignments—for Havana, Ferrol, Cadiz, and Cartagena. The mines were manufactured under the direction of J. P. Gibbons, after Gibbons's patents, which are described in Siemen's book on torpedoes and mines.

Gibbons, from whom the information is obtained, and who furnished Lieut. Commander Colwell with a written statement of the above facts and outlined his theory of the explosion which wrecked the Maine, was then employed by the firm as Superintendent of the torpedo department. He says also that a similar lot of torpedoes was manufactured for Spain in 1896.

The manager of the Westminster Engineering Company, which is the successor of the aforementioned firm, and with which Gibbons is connected, confirms the latter's statement as to the manufacture of mines for Spain. Gibbons, who is a former Sergeant of Engineers and a Government Inspector of Torpedoes, believes the Maine's first explosion was caused by what is technically called a ground mine, containing 500 pounds of guncotton, several of which were manufactured for Spain.

He has experimented largely with these mines at Portsmouth, and says that, once laid, they retain their properties for fifty years. In addition, Gibbons asserts that it is absolutely impossible for them to explode accidentally, as the electric currents for their explosion are formed only by the manipulation of a complicated keyboard especially devised to prevent accidents. Three keys are necessary, which are always kept in the possession of different officers, and even if an outsider obtained possession of them, it would be impossible to manipulate the keyboard without instructions.

WAR FAVORED IN HAVANA.

Spaniards Are Enlisting in Confidence of Victory—Money Drawn from the Bank of Spain.

HAVANA, April 4.—There is great enthusiasm here among the Spaniards, and thousands of them are enlisting in the battalions of volunteers. The sentiments of the immense majority are in favor of war. These are awaiting anxiously the conclusion of the diplomatic efforts, and seem to have confidence that Spain will triumph over the United States. The Spaniards generally say they prefer to fight with a great nation than with a smaller one, as they would rather "die as heroes than live as cowards." They add that Spain has always had a special Providence in great conflicts, and they have confidence that Providence will not abandon Spain in her "defense of justice and her rights."

But in spite of this seemingly brave showing many depositors have already withdrawn their money from the Bank of Spain. But there is no panic and business is going on about as usual. It is said that a majority of the business men have for a long time past had their funds deposited in their own houses and safes.

The Treasury has advanced $800,000 in gold to the Bank of Spain in order to provide for eventualities.

In an editorial, La Lucha presents a long extract from a report of A. B. Caula, a naval expert, in which it is set forth at length that the United States Navy has only two formidable vessels and that, therefore, "Spain need not fear the fantastic superiority of the United States fleet."

Spanish bank notes rose four points to-day, which is regarded here as a good sign for peace.

Advices received here from Matanzas say that ten guns have arrived there from Havana, to be mounted on the fortifications at the former place.

NO "REPLY" SENT TO SPAIN.

Report from Madrid that It Had Been Communicated to the Madrid Government Officially Denied.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—President McKinley's attention was directed to-night to a cablegram from Madrid announcing that the "reply" of the United States Government had been communicated to the Spanish Government, but that its contents had not been made public and no action had been taken upon it.

An official announcement was authorized that negotiations with Spain have not been resumed.

BRITISH INTEREST IN A WAR.

Question in the Commons in Regard to the Use of Privateers.

LONDON, April 4.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Member for York, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, and Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said the question as to whether the United States, not being a signatory of the Declaration of Paris, would in the event of war with Spain be bound by its provisions, raises an important point in international law, on which a question might advantageously be addressed to the Attorney General.

Most complete train service this year on Long Island. [illegible]

WARNING SENT TO CONSULS.

Our Representatives Instructed to be Ready to Quit Spanish Territory at Short Notice.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Government has taken another preliminary step toward hostilities. It has to-day advised all its Consular representatives to be ready to leave Spain and the Spanish possessions at short notice.

Minister Woodford himself was notified several days ago that it might be necessary for him to leave Madrid at any moment, and he and the rest of the American Legation are ready to leave that capital at any time. It is believed that Minister Woodford has arranged to place American interests in the hands of the British Legation in the event of war. His safe conduct to the Spanish frontier is, of course, guaranteed by the Spanish Government.

The notice sent out to-day was much broader in its scope. It is said to have embraced all the Consuls and Consular officials in Spain itself, and in all of the Spanish possessions. It advises these officials of the delicate and critical nature of the relations between the two countries, and notifies them that their recall may be sent any moment. They are expected, therefore, to be ready to start for this country the moment they receive information that hostilities have begun.

Many of the commercial representatives of this country in Spanish territory are Spanish subjects, as is usual with all countries having representatives at small posts where the salary or fees are not sufficient to support a Consul, and the position is given to a native or other resident who can look after the interests of the country that appoints him without loss of time from his own affairs. These officials will not be affected, save to lose their not very lucrative positions as our Consular or commercial agents.

The strained relations between the two countries have made the members of the Spanish Legation here very uneasy also. It is understood that Señor Polo y Bernabé has been advised that he may be recalled at any time, and to be prepared for a sudden departure.

Such notices are generally sent to the representatives abroad of all countries whenever the crisis seems to foreshadow war, but the fact that the United States waited so long to give such advice to its representatives is taken as very significant of the attitude of the Administration. It refused to act until forced to do so by the very pressure of the situation. That it has done so at this late hour is thought to be of itself a positive sign of the near approach of hostilities.

TWO VESSELS SENT TO HAVANA.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 4.—Acting under orders from Washington, Capt. Sampson, commander of the United States fleet in these waters, sent the survey boat Bache to-day from the Tortugas to Havana. Her sailing orders were dispatched late this afternoon over the new cable, and an hour later the Bache was on her way to Cuba.

It is assumed here that she goes to afford a mode of safe egress for American citizens should a riot occur in Havana or war be declared. The survey boat Blake, now in this harbor, was also ordered to proceed to Havana, but these instructions were countermanded before she got away. The Fern is still at Havana, but her accommodations are very limited.

The Mangrove, which was lying at the dock here, received unexpected orders to proceed to Havana to-night and sailed immediately. The usual exciting rumors regarding trouble in Havana ran riot after her departure.

HAVANA, April 4.—The Mangrove and the Bache are expected here to-morrow, to take to Key West such Americans as desire to go, and also such others as can show good reasons for leaving. Consul General Lee has been authorized to hire merchant vessels, if necessary, and will probably employ the City of Key West of the Coast Line, due here to-morrow; the Mascotte, which is due Wednesday, and the Olivette, which is due for an extra trip on Thursday. The Fern will remain here, so far as is now known.

American citizens only will be given passage on the Mangrove and Bache. Others, if their passports and vaccination certificates are all right, can leave on the Mascotte or the Olivette.

WRECKERS WILL LEAVE HAVANA.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—As a result of the operations of the Chapman & Merritt Wrecking Company and the Boston Towboat Company, which have been at work on the battleship Maine, considerable material which hereafter may be put to some practical use was secured from the wreck. Most of it was removed to Key West, where it will be kept until some conclusion as to its final disposition is reached.

The naval officers are as yet unable to say whether the value of the material recovered will compensate for the amount of money expended by the Government in the effort put forth for its recovery. They have not yet been able to strike a balance.

The suspension of operations by the wrecking companies will enable them to take all their outfit from Havana Harbor, a condition of affairs which might not have been the case had the contract been in operation at a time when war is declared. The contract with the companies was annulled Saturday.

Wainwright to Leave Cuba.

HAVANA, April 4.—Lieut. Commander Wainwright has received orders to go north, his work in superintending the salvage at the wreck of the Maine being ended by the closing of the contract. Lieut. Commander Wainwright will go north at the first opportunity.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable energy is central in Northern Mississippi. Its previous course has been southeastward, but it will probably now turn northeastward to the Middle Atlantic Coast. The pressure is high throughout the Northwest.

Cloudy weather prevails east of the Mississippi River, except in the upper lake regions. It is generally clear west of the Mississippi. Moderately heavy rains have fallen in the Central and Lower Mississippi Valley, and the rain area has extended eastward to the Middle Atlantic Coast and northward to the lower lakes.

The temperature is lower in the Mississippi Valley, the lake regions, and the Southwest. It is warmer in New England.

Rain is indicated for Tuesday in the Atlantic Coast district and the Upper Ohio Valley, and snow or rain in the lower lake region. The weather will clear in the Lower Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, accompanied by lower temperature. The weather will continue fair in the upper lake region and the districts west of the Mississippi.

The rise in the Mississippi at Cairo has ceased at a stage of 49.6 feet. The rise continues at Memphis, the present stage being 35 feet. The stage at Helena is 43.4 feet, and the river is still rising.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	35	30	31
6 A. M.	35	28	31
9 A. M.	38	32	38
12 M.	43	40	49
4 P. M.	41	45	50
6 P. M.	40	45	48
9 P. M.	40	40	43
12 P. M.	42	40	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41½
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date 1897	39
Corresponding date for last 20 years	45

The maximum temperature yesterday was 46 degrees, at 5:30 P. M.; the minimum was 27 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .50, and at 8 P. M. .61.

Music Boxes for Summer Homes will not rust, playing any tune, better than a piano. [illegible]

CUBA MUST BE FREED

President McKinley, in His Message to Congress, Will Stand on This Proposition.

WILL ADVISE INTERVENTION IF NECESSARY.

The Administration Unmoved by Suggestions of Mediation by European Nations.

No Proposition to be Considered Which Is Not Based on Cuban Independence.

The President will send his Cuban message to Congress to-morrow. The understanding in Washington is that the President will insist that Cuba must be free and will recommend armed intervention by this country to bring about that result.

It also is understood that the President has abandoned hope of securing a settlement with Spain by diplomacy. It seems to be the fact that diplomatic correspondence with Spain was broken off when the reply to the propositions of this country was received. It was announced at the White House last night that negotiations with Spain had not been resumed.

A good deal of talk about mediation has come from Europe, but there is no reason for believing that our Government wants mediation from any person, Government, or association of Governments. A Cabinet officer said yesterday that the Administration would listen to no mediation that was not based on the proposition of Cuban independence.

Orders have been sent to Minister Woodford and the Consuls of the United States in Cuba and Spain to be prepared to leave their posts at a moment's notice. These orders are regarded as indicating the belief of the Administration that there will be war.

There is no question as to the attitude of Congress. It waits only for the word from the President to take measures that will result in Cuban independence.

The Cuban insurgents apparently are unmoved by the plea of the Autonomist Cabinet for an armistice with a view to arranging terms of peace. The representatives of the insurgents in this country say there will be no peace in Cuba until the Cuban flag flies over the island and the dominion of Spain is at an end.

STRONG MESSAGE TO-MORROW.

Believed in Washington the President Will Submit Propositions that Will Suit Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—President McKinley's message to Congress on the Spanish-Cuban question will be sent to the Senate and House Wednesday. The pacific outlook of Sunday has disappeared. The work of those who were employing the Sunday hours to impress Congress with the importance of "thinking," which was taken to mean something less acceptable to the public feeling than acting, looks to-day as if it were but the vain striving of the overanxious who would have peace at any price.

A special meeting of the Cabinet assembled at the White House at 8 o'clock. It adjourned at 11:15 o'clock, after thoroughly considering the President's forthcoming message. Secretary Long authorized the statement that the message would be sent to Congress on Wednesday.

The Administration stands as it did on Saturday, when the President determined upon the outline of his message and asked Attorney General Griggs and Assistant Secretary Day to assist him in preparing the communication to Congress.

Reports differ as to what the message will recommend. Outlines that appear to be semi-official promise a message of great directness, strength, and courage. One Senator says that it will startle the world with its boldness. At the White House no intimation as to its contents can be obtained. A few of the Republican Senators who are most frequent visitors at the White House agree in saying that it will recommend recognition of Cuban independence and intervention if necessary to prevent further hostilities in Cuba. Spain's answer in effect will be declared to be unsatisfactory and to leave little or no reasonable ground for hope that a satisfactory settlement of the Cuban question is at all likely to be reached through diplomatic agencies. The President will favor intervention, and his message will make no recommendations or suggestions in conflict with that idea. The disaster to the Maine will be prominently brought to the fore and will be treated in a vigorous manner. The whole subject, it is believed, will be discussed in a spirit of patriotism that must commend itself to the entire American people. This policy, however, it is said, does not necessarily involve war, but leaves the determination of that question to Spain herself.

All the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are not sure of the character of the forthcoming message as others who predict so strong a document as has been desired and expected. A prominent member of the committee said to-day he had no definite information as to the intentions of the President. He hoped they would be responsive to the sentiment of the country, after so much deliberation of the question. For himself, his mind was made up to intervention, and it would not be changed by any recommendation from the Executive short of that.

The White House Makes Denial.

New reports about an armistice, to be arranged by Spain between the Spanish and the Cubans, for peace negotiations to be carried on after the armistice is in force, have been current as proceeding from the White House, where they were said to have been approved by Col. John J. McCook. But the White House has promptly denied the report, and has disavowed any interest in the project of Col. McCook, or of Senator Hanna, who is everywhere regarded as one of the most potent of the advocates of peace without a war.

The reports from Madrid last night of the agreement of the Pope to mediate between Spain and the United States have not been received with approval. As was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the effort at mediation, if any has been made, proceeded from Rome, or from Spain at the suggestion of the Vatican, which is believed to dread war in Cuba as likely to weaken the power of the Church in the island. Even the use of the Pope's name in connection with the report does not secure respect for it from the Junta. Mr. Quesada, who represents the Cuban cause in an official capacity, says distinctly and with authority that the Cubans will consent to an armistice only after independence has been granted. Senator Gray, who would prefer peace to war, says that no form of mediation will be of avail at this time. As Senator Gray has been reluctant to believe that war is inevitable, this admission by him is regarded as an indication that the [illegible] tion by any other means than an appeal to arms.

Significant Signs for War.

Other indications were given to-day of the expectation that the President's message will be of a character to lead the Congress to declare war. Representative Grout of Vermont, who had visited the President in the morning, introduced in the House in the afternoon a bill recognizing Cuba as a free and independent State, authorizing the expenditure of $500,000 to succor the noncombatant Cubans, and to provide the necessary agricultural aid to those who wish to raise crops. Mr. Grout had talked with the President at length, and he said that the President's message would go beyond the bill in its proposals.

To meet the tide of intervention talk in Congress, a member of the Cabinet uttered to-day a speech which was quite as significant as the explanation of Mr. Grout. He authorized this statement:

"You may say for me that all the powers of Europe and the heads of all the Churches may propose mediation to Spain if they desire, but the United States will positively not listen to mediation of any kind that does not lead to the acceptance of our condition, which is independence for Cuba."

Not the least important of the indications heard here is that conveyed in the statement of a well-known member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who says that he has canvassed the Administration, including the Vice President, and finds that it is in unbroken line for intervention, including Mr. Bliss, who had been classed with Senator Hanna as one of the men who have urged the President to accept any settlement of the controversy that would avert war.

Expected Purport of the Message.

A New England Republican who spent some minutes with Mr. McKinley to-day said: "His central idea is to bring free Cuba out of the present complications. His message will take a firm and pronounced stand that certainly will fully meet the expectations of the country. He will review the situation very thoroughly, and a state paper of such significance requires very laborious work and a weight of responsibility that makes ample time for consideration absolutely essential. As a result of the showing up of the deplorable state of affairs on the island, the establishment and maintenance of a republic against great odds, and the present showing made by the insurgents, he is determined upon the freedom of the whole island from Spanish rule.

"How that is to be accomplished I cannot tell beyond the point of official recognition of independence by this country. I do not think he will deal with the Maine affair at any length in this connection. He doubtless will refer to it, but in view of the intention to take up that later as a separate subject, my impression is that he will not urge any action on that incident at this time. He believes it would be wiser to wait a little while longer before taking precipitate action; that we would certainly gain as much by a little delay as Spain might in case of war. There are many things to do, and I believe the country is not in readiness to go to war with another nation. I think the President thinks that way, too, and that if war is inevitable, delay of a few days would not harm us at all, in view of preparations that are under way and need time for completion. Unless his present plan is changed, that message will be submitted surely Wednesday."

Calls to Stand by the President.

Congress has been called upon by telegraph and by letter to stand by the President. The suddenness with which the stream of communications poured in and the similarity in the wordings of the messages have been noted. The comment by Senators and Representatives is that they lack spontaneity and originality, and appear to have been sent upon solicitation. Very few of the appeals thus sent out have come to Democrats.

The House to-day held a large audience of spectators when business began. The Democrats, led by Mr. Bailey, found opportunity to express their topmost feelings when Mr. Bailey, in objecting to the immediate consideration of a Senate bill to permit the construction of fortifications for emergency occasions, suggested as a condition of the passage of so unusual a bill an explanation of it. Mr. Bailey's declaration was that his side was without information as to whether there was to be a war or not, and if war was not to come there was no necessity for passing such bills.

His utterances, full of the belligerent spirit, moved the audience to uproarious applause. Speaker Reed tried to stop it, and sternly threatened to clear the galleries if the outrage upon the rules was repeated. The outrage was repeated, but the Speaker did not clear the galleries. The temper of the crowd was unmistakeable, and, as it was made up in part of a body of tourists, 600 strong, from New England, the demonstration was impressive.

Talk About Mediation.

Among the leading men here the talk about mediation by the Pope or others is not discussed as likely to be successful, and it is treated as a matter for Spain to be interested in if it is to be employed. The President would undoubtedly regard with satisfaction a plan of mediation pressed by powers friendly to Spain and to the United States if the plan included a provision for Cuban independence, early if not immediate.

Dr. Albert Shaw of The Review of Reviews is here, and saw the President this afternoon. It is understood that he told the President that it was a mistake to assume that while business men deplore the prospect of war, involving as it does the business disturbance and great loss of life and material, that they believe war to be the worst outcome of the controversy. He is of the opinion that the country will sustain the President in asserting a strong, vigorous, and hostile treatment of the subject, and that any other handling of it will prove to be a National as well as political calamity.

There is no longer a shadow of doubt that the Maine disaster will be treated in Congress as a deliberate and hostile act by Spain. Intimations of severe reference to it by the President are heard, but it cannot be ascertained, from those who have talked with the President on the subject, that he has expressed any well-defined intention to describe it as a cause of war. "If he should do so," said a Republican Senator, "the message would be as startling as it would be gratifying to a large majority of the Senate and the House."

CONGRESS PREPARED TO ACT.

No Delay for the President Beyond To-morrow—Maine Disaster to be Made Prominent.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has completed a tentative programme on the Spanish question, in anticipation of the President's special message. Unless that message radically alters the situation, or is materially different from what the members of the committee expect, the resolutions and the accompanying report will go in as they have been drawn. The committee expects the message to-morrow or Wednesday at the latest, and it has no present intention to anticipate the President's communication.

On the part of some of its members, however, there is a disposition to chafe at further delay for any cause, and several of them are opposed to waiting any longer than Wednesday for the Executive to show his hand. Among these are understood to be Senators Foraker and Frye. With the resolutions and the report itself already drawn, the committee is prepared to act the day the message is received. There will be no dilatory tactics on its part.

The parliamentary programme contemplates the prompt reference of the message to the Committee on Foreign Relations without debate, and the prompt reporting by the committee of a set of resolutions, accompanied by a detailed statement of the reasons therefor.

Capt. Sigsbee's Dispatch Suppressed.

It is stated on the authority of a member of the Foreign Relations Committee that the report will give great prominence to the sinking of the Maine. The committee has been taking testimony on this subject on its own account, and the statement is made by a Senator who has heard this supplemental evidence that if the people at large could hear it they would be more thoroughly convinced than they are that the Maine was deliberately blown up by the Spaniards.

The same Senator said that it had been proved beyond doubt that the electric lights in Havana went out simultaneously with the explosion which wrecked the Maine, a fact which to his mind suggested the possibility of a connection between the electric current which exploded the submarine mine and that which supplied the city's lights. Capt. Sigsbee is said to have testified before the Foreign Relations Committee that he sent a dispatch to Washington two days after the disaster, saying that the ship had been blown up by a submarine mine, which dispatch was carefully suppressed at this end of the line.

The Maine's commander further testified that the Havana authorities carefully pa[illegible] the [illegible] of the Spanish man of war near which his ship lay, but afforded no such protection to the Maine.

It is understood that the resolutions to be reported by the Senate committee will closely follow the Foraker resolutions, declaring for the independence of Cuba and armed intervention, if necessary, to bring about that result. To this will be added, it is understood, a paragraph sending forth the committee's conclusions in the Maine matter. What the nature of these conclusions is, is suggested by the remark of a member of the committee, who said to-night that he thought the form of resolution which would best express the sentiment of Congress and the people would be one simply reciting the fact that: "Whereas, The Maine was blown up in the Harbor of Havana by Spanish agents, therefore be it resolved that a state of war exists with Spain."

Whatever may be the President's tendency the members of the Foreign Relations Committee feel confident that the Cabinet members are with them. A member of the committee who has canvassed the Cabinet in the last few days said to-night that he had been greatly encouraged by his canvass, which had revealed gratifying solidity in favor of firm and aggressive action. Vice President Hobart had become a convert to the aggressive policy, he said, and Secretary Bliss, who has been classed as "a peace-at-any-price" man, he declared to be heart and soul in sympathy with that policy.

Consular Reports to be Held Back.

In the executive session of the Senate to-day it was stated that Judge Day had said late to-day that the message from the President could not be sent in before Wednesday, but that it would be forwarded certainly then.

Senator Mason asked if the Consular correspondence was to be supplied with the message, and Senator Morgan, speaking for the committee, said it was not to be furnished at the same time for the reason that the President considered it unsafe to print the reports of the Consuls in the present state of feeling, and while they were in Cuba, and that they would not send them in until the writers should be withdrawn, which was expected to be done soon.

The leaders of the Republicans of the House and Senate held several informal meetings during the afternoon looking to the arrangement of a programme for concerted action at both ends of the Capitol in case the President is not ready to transmit his message to Congress on Wednesday. Senator Davis, Senator Foraker, Senator Cullom, and others were seen by the House Republicans, and as a result the committee appointed by the House Republicans last Wednesday postponed the meeting of the conference, which was to have been held to-night, until Wednesday at 11 A. M.

At that time, if it is apparent that longer delay is to be asked, they are to proceed at both ends of the Capitol. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed informally on their resolutions, and the Republicans of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House are practically united. Both will be for armed intervention, and the blowing up of the Maine will be a feature of each.

The House committee will call Capt. Sigsbee and other naval officers before it to-morrow, and the committee expects to take strong ground on the Maine affair. Both committees being ready to act on Wednesday, the resolutions can be brought up in both houses on that day.

Speaker Reed, it is positively stated, will not attempt to block any programme that has the indorsement of a majority of the Republicans of the House, and when the conference meets on Wednesday, it is said, if the President is not ready to report, the committee will be able to convince the Speaker beyond cavil that they are in not only the majority, but a large majority.

THE SENATE FOR FREE CUBA.

A Prominent Member Makes a Canvass, Showing 74 For and 15 Against.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—If Senator Hanna has been expecting, as has been stated in some of the newspapers, to secure the defeat in the Senate of such a series of resolutions as the Committee on Foreign Relations is prepared to bring in on Thursday, it is the opinion of a leading Senator, who favors intervention, that he will merely suffer a crushing defeat in his first venture as a director of Senate action.

"There is no hope," said this Senator, "of any outcome of this matter in the Senate with its present spirit save the declaration that Cuba shall be free, and that the United States will intervene to assure that freedom, partly on Cuba's account and partly on our own. With the greatest respect for the President, whom I rely upon to regard the convictions of the people and the informed conclusions of the Congress, I feel free to say that this will be the outcome, whether the message of the President be in that direction or in another."

The Senator to whom reference is made, and who does not desire to be mentioned by name, showed his canvass of the body to support his prediction that a motion for recognition and intervention would be passed. He says that the vote will stand as follows, and perhaps will be more nearly unanimous: For intervention—Allen, Butler, Harris, Heitfeld, and Turner, Populists; Bacon, Bate, Berry, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, J. K. Jones, Kenney, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turpie, Vest, Walthal, and White, Democrats; Baker, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hansbrough, Hawley, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wilson, and Wolcott, Republicans; Cannon, Mantle, Pettigrew, and Teller, Silver Republicans; Kyle, an independent—74. Against intervention—Aldrich, Allison, Elkins, Fairbanks, Hale, Hanna, Hoar, Morrill, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, and Wetmore, Republicans; Caffrey, Gorman, Gray, and Lindsay, Democrats—15.

There has never been any doubt about how the House stands. Nearly 200 Republicans have been found who will vote for intervention. The Democrats and Populists are solid for intervention. Out of the 357 members of the House it is extremely doubtful whether ten members will be bold enough to cast their votes in the negative.

TALK OF A BOND ISSUE.

May Be a Controversy in Congress Over the Means of Raising Funds.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Notwithstanding that the responsibility for originating revenue measures rests with the House, and not with the Senate, there is still much discussion of ways and means to this end among individual Senators, and the subject bids fair to prove the basis of sharp controversy, and especially if an attempt is made to secure an issue of bonds, which has already been suggested by some of the Senators as the most feasible means of raising money.

There is a large element in the Senate which will not assent to the passage of a law authorizing the issuing of bonds, even in case of war. This element is composed of advocates of the free coinage of silver, many of whom at least will take the position that there is no necessity for bonds so long as there is uncoined silver in the Treasury.

They have already been sounded on the proposition, and have said in reply that they would urge the coinage of the seigniorage and the remainder of the silver in the Treasury vaults. Some of them say that if this is not sufficient they will prefer the issuing of greenbacks to interest-bearing bonds.

Furthermore, they contend that the Executive branch of the Government cannot under existing law issue bonds except to maintain the gold reserve, and they say that as this is now intact the probabilities do not point to an early bond issue.

WAR FEVER IN WASHINGTON.

The Vast Crowd of Visitors Expectant and Nervous—Statesmen Calm.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The atmosphere of the Capitol to-day was surcharged with expectation. Aside from the presence of unusually large throngs of visitors in the hallways and lobbies, there was little on the surface except while Mr. Bailey was rousing the gallery with his speech for intervention to indicate the imminence of a crisis in the Nation's history, but in the nervous curiosity of these visitors and in the serious mien of the Senators and Representatives themselves the universal consciousness that momentous events were about to occur betrayed itself.

Seldom before, except at inauguration time, has the Capitol been so overrun with strangers. Streams of excursionists have been pouring into the city for days, and the flow seemed to have reached its maximum to-day when the tourist army invaded the big marble building in battalions, crowding the corridors and glutting the galleries of both houses. Men, women, and children stood patiently about the galleries' doors waiting until the departure of some who had preceded them should give room inside. The crush was so great that it was found necessary to provide an extra detail of police to direct it and to close the corridors leading to the House galleries and filter the crowd through them slowly.

It was not that anybody expected anything particular to happen to-day. It was known that the President's special message would not be forthcoming and it was generally understood that the Spanish question would be held in abeyance in both houses until the message came. But the public curiosity was to see the Congress on the eve of a possible declaration of war. The Senators and Representatives who are the objects of awesome regard under ordinary circumstances became magnified for the time through the nearness of possible portentous proceedings. So it was that, while matters moved smoothly enough apparently on the floors of the two houses, the people peered eagerly through the doors, gazed from the galleries, and wondered when the expected outburst would come.

What they saw and heard in the hours of public proceedings gave them no clue. There were some incidental references to the one topic of universal interest in the early proceedings of the House, but they were productive of no excitement, and that body soon relapsed into the dreary dullness of District of Columbia business. In the Senate the war issue was exploited by the speeches of Messrs. Perkins, Clay, Rawlins, and Mantle, but their orations were delivered to the usual corporal's guard of Senators, and the effects produced betrayed their presence by no demonstration.

In the private converse of the lawmakers, however, there was no subsidence of the war tide. The constituents who sent in cards to their Congressmen asked first, "Are we going to have war?" then addressed themselves to the business of their call. The Senators who were summoned to the Marble Room found themselves confronted more frequently with requests for information about the probable course of Congress toward Spain than by any other query.

So far as could be inferred from isolated expressions of individual views by members of both houses, the weight of opinion seemed to be for war. There were some who professed to see better prospects for peace than were visible when Congress adjourned Friday, but they admitted that there had been no definite occurrence on which to base this comforting conclusion. In all the talk there was perceptibly an apparently increasing tendency to so emphasize the Maine's fate as in itself a sufficient provocation for war. This was illustrated in a report made public to-day from the Committee on Invalid Pensions on the bill "to encourage enlistments by veterans of the late war during the anticipated war with Spain," in the course of which the committee denounces Spain in unsparing terms, recounts its record of misrule, and declares the Spanish nation criminally responsible for the blowing up of the American man-of-war.

Many Senators and Representatives reported a marked increase in the number of communications on the war question received from their constituents. Generally speaking, it was stated, the majority of these, which came from individuals, were for war, the bulk of the appeals for peace coming from commercial or other organizations. Representative Hill of Connecticut, who had just returned from a visit to his district, reported that he found a very considerable element of the business community warm for war, instancing his encountering a group of half a dozen Connecticut bankers whom he met by chance, and who turned out to be as insistent on hostilities as the veriest jingo at the Capitol.

Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio is one of those who fail to find ground for war in the present situation, and he is inclined not to take seriously the talk of its imminence. He said laughingly to-day that, now that the Naval Strategic Board had recovered from its ridiculous panic over the approach of the Spanish torpedo flotilla, he thought the country could breathe freely again.

LEATHER MEN'S INDORSEMENT.

Resolutions Favoring McKinley's Policy Transmitted to Washington.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the hide and leather trade of New York City yesterday afternoon and telegraphed to President McKinley, Vice President Hobart and Speaker Reed:

Resolved, That we thoroughly and heartily approve of the course of the Administration of President McKinley in dealing with Spain in regard to affairs in the Island of Cuba. The wisdom and moderation of his policy, and his manifest desire to preserve peace while maintaining the honor of the Nation and performing the duty required by humanity, has won the confidence of the people of the United States and the respect of the nations of the earth. The business men of the country, no less patriotic than those who clamor for war, believe in patience and in the exercise of every resource of peaceful negotiation before entering upon a war with Spain, which, while it can bring but little glory to the United States, will bring destruction of life and property and many other evils in its train.

We believe that further negotiations with Spain may safely be left in the hands of the Administration, confident that our just rights and obligations will be maintained in its hands, in peace if that be possible, and that if these can only be maintained by war, that we shall then have a cause that will make our quarrel just.

THE PRESIDENT WARMLY PRAISED.

Resolution Adopted by the Retail Grocers' Union.

The New York Retail Grocers' Union, at a meeting last night at Retail Grocers' Hall, 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, adopted the following resolution, offered by L. J. Callanan:

Resolved, That the New York Retail Grocers' Union, recognizing the gravity of the crisis between the United States and Spain, and the magnitude of the calamity which war would entail upon both nations, enthusiastically commends the wise and conservative course of the President in his firm determination to exhaust every reasonable means to maintain peace with honor, and to adjust the relations of Cuba in a manner satisfactory to the people of this country. We commend the action of Congress in supporting the President in his effort to prevent hostilities pending an adjustment by peaceful methods. We appeal to the representatives of the Nation in Congress to continue to co-operate with the President and to accord to him every opportunity to exhaust peaceful negotiations, and, if war cannot be avoided, let it be under the guidance of our President, who pre-eminently combines the experience of a soldier with the conservative wisdom of a patriotic statesman.

BROOKLYN UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

It Sends a Message to the President Expressing Confidence.

The following letter, sent last night to President McKinley by the Union League Club of Brooklyn, explains itself:

Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States:

Sir: At a joint meeting of the Board of Governors and the Committee on Political Affairs of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, held this evening, I was directed, as President of the club, to extend to you an expression of our approval of your course in the present international complications, and our admiration of your calm and dignified forbearance and patience and wise statesmanship in the trying ordeal through which the Nation is now passing. With expression of continued confidence, we are loyally yours,

JOHN S. McKEON, President.

MARINE WAR RISKS.

Rates Again Increased by Marine Underwriters.

The marine insurance companies again raised their charges yesterday on policies containing the war clause. On risks bound south of Cuba the rate was increased to 10 per cent. in several instances. Despite the better feeling in the stock market, marine underwriters regarded the situation as more ominous.

Where there was no increase in rate the previous high charges were rigorously maintained.

Families to Leave Key West.

KEY WEST, April 4.—Many families, fearing that war is at hand and not caring to trust their lives on this island, will leave Key West to-morrow for Miami.

TEN AUXILIARY CRUISERS

Fleet Vessels to be Bought by the Naval Board on Orders from Washington.

FOUR MORGAN LINERS CHOSEN

The Steamships Princess Anne, Yorktown, Jamestown, Venezuela, Caracas, and Kansas City Also Selected—Three Other Vessels for Colliers.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers received a telegram from Washington yesterday to select at once ten vessels for auxiliary cruisers. The board went to work at once on this order, and last night sent word to Secretary Long that arrangements had been made for the immediate purchase of the following steamers: El Sud, El Sol, El Rio, and El Norte of the Morgan Line, the Venezuela and Caracas of the Red D Line, the Kansas City of the Savannah Line, and the Yorktown, Jamestown, and Princess Anne of the Old Dominion Line.

It was announced at the offices of the board that the immediate purchase of these vessels will be made, and that they will be sent to the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards to-day for immediate conversion into cruisers. It is possible that if it is found that the work upon them cannot be done at the two yards within a few days, some of the vessels will be taken in hand by private shipbuilding firms.

The powerful seagoing iron tug Saturn was purchased yesterday from the Boston Towboat Company and taken to the navy yard, where she will be converted into a collier. The big steam tug Lebanon was also purchased from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, to be used as a collier, and negotiations were practically completed for the purchase to-day of the big English steamship Irrawaddy, to be used for the same purpose.

The yacht Josephine was purchased from P. B. Widener of Philadelphia, and M. C. Borden's fast yacht Sovereign was also secured. Both yachts will be fitted immediately as torpedo boat destroyers and sent to Key West.

Importance of the Action.

The selection of the ten first named vessels for immediate use as fighting machines, however, is considered a most important and ominous move on the part of the Government. These vessels represent the best type of merchant ships yet produced in America, and are considered the best of their kind in existence.

The minutest detail of their construction was furnished to the Navy Department by the Inspection Board several weeks ago, together with that of a score or more of other vessels of their class hailing from this port, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. These were finally selected as being best adapted to immediate armament and preparation for hostilities. They represent a total gross tonnage of 36,487, and each is capable of carrying a main battery of from six to ten 5-inch and 6-inch guns, besides a secondary battery of 6, 3, and 1 pounders and Hotchkiss cannon equal to those of any of our cruisers of a similar tonnage.

They average in speed from fifteen to eighteen knots an hour, and have a coal capacity considerably above that of other cruisers of their tonnage. It is believed that their first service in the navy will be as armed transports.

The Vessels Described.

The Morgan liners head the list in point of size. El Rio, the largest of the four, was built in 1893 by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. She is of steel, having two decks and five bulkheads. She is 380 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 23 feet in depth, having a gross tonnage of 4,665. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, and was last inspected in August, 1897.

El Norte is scarcely inferior in size, having a tonnage of 4,659. She is of iron, with two decks and five bulkheads, and was built in Newport News in 1892. She is 380 feet long, has a beam of 48 feet, and is 23 feet deep. She is also fitted with three cylinder, triple expansion engines, and was last inspected in October last.

El Sud is a sister ship of El Norte, and is her exact counterpart. Both were launched in the same year.

El Sol was built in 1890 by the Cramps, at Philadelphia. She has a tonnage of 4,523, is 390 feet long, 47 feet beam, and 24 feet in depth. The vessel has two decks and five bulkheads. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, and was last surveyed in September last.

The Yorktown, Jamestown, and Princess Anne, secured from the Old Dominion Steamship Company, are the three best vessels of that line, and represent the latest and best type of the American-built steamship. The Princess Anne has been completed less than a year, and made her maiden trip last Spring. She is of steel, both as to hull and decks. Her decks are three in number, and she has five bulkheads. She is 304 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 27 feet deep. Her engines are of the triple-expansion type. She was built by the Delaware River Ship and Engine Building Company, at Chester, Penn.

The Yorktown and Jamestown are sister ships. They were both constructed at Chester in 1894. They are each 299 feet long, with 40 feet beam and 34 feet depth of hold, with a tonnage of 2,898. Their hulls and two of their three decks are of steel, and they have 5 bulkheads. Their engines are triple-expansion, with the remarkable piston stroke of 60 inches, intended to develop a much greater speed than usual for vessels of their horse power. They were inspected in October last.

The Other Vessels.

The Kansas City of the Savannah line is of steel throughout, with two decks and five bulkheads. She was built in Chester in 1889, is 327 feet long, 45 feet beam, 19 feet deep, has a tonnage of 3,679, and her engines are triple expansion.

The Venezuela and Caracas are the crack boats of the Red D Line. The Venezuela is an iron vessel, built by the Cramps in 1889; has a tonnage of 2,843, is 303 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 28 feet deep, with two decks, six bulkheads, and triple expansion engines. The Caracas is of iron, and was built by the Cramps in the same year. She has a tonnage of 2,584, is 283 feet long, 40 feet beam, 20 feet deep, has three decks, and triple expansion engines.

The unusual number of decks and bulkheads makes these vessels peculiarly adaptable to ready conversion into fighting vessels, as little buttressing and reinforcing will be required before mounting the heavy guns. Nearly all of the vessels are now in port, or are due within three days. Those of the Old Dominion Company now in Norfolk will probably be transferred at once to the navy yard there.

The Cromwell Line steamship Creole, which has been secured by the Government for use as a hospital ship, arrived here yesterday morning from New Orleans. It is understood that as soon as her cargo is discharged, which will probably be this afternoon, she will be taken to Newport News, to be made ready for the service to which she will be assigned. The officials of the line were reticent yesterday concerning the matter. Capt. Gager of the Creole said he had heard that the Surgeon General of the navy had expressed the hope that he would retain command of the Creole, with as many of the present crew as would continue to serve under him.

Work will be begun immediately at the navy yard upon the tug Saturn, the newest acquisition. This powerful vessel, although recorded as a tug, has a tonnage of 2,268, is 295 feet long and 40 feet beam, and was built in 1890.

The Lebanon is considerably smaller than the Saturn, but is a powerful boat. She is 246 feet long, 37 feet in beam, and 22 feet deep, with a tonnage of 1,486.

It is probable that the steam yacht Cleopatra, owned by T. G. Blackstack and Albert Gooderman, which is now at Toronto, will be bought in a day or two for use as a torpedo boat destroyer. The naval board has looked over the yachts Alcedo and Stranger, with the object of adding them to the Government's fleet.

YOUR WEAK SPOT.

If You Do Not Know Where It Is You Should Find Out and Strengthen It.

Where is the weak spot in your system? Is it a weakness of the stomach which causes indigestion, dyspepsia, billousness, constipation, headaches, and backaches, or is it a general weakness which makes you suffer from tired, languid feelings?

Wherever or whatever your particular weakness may be, you can, if you will, get rid of it and replace it with health, strength, and vigor. Do you know how? If not, you can profitably read the following opinions on the subject and get some valuable information.

Mrs. M. McMahon of 1 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn: "I was formerly much troubled with indigestion, but have been entirely cured by using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which I can sincerely recommend. It gave me relief when all other remedies failed."

Mrs. J. W. Connor of Fitchburg, Mass., says: "I was in bad health and feeling very miserable and low spirited when a friend advised me to try Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I did so, and am now feeling stronger, happier, and healthier than I have felt in years. It has worked wonders in my case."

Hundreds of similar opinions could be furnished, but the above are quite sufficient to prove that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is unequaled for its stimulating, strengthening effects. It purifies and quickens the blood, promotes digestion, and makes sound, healthy flesh. It should be remembered, however, that it is not an ordinary whiskey, but is unlike any other. On this account be sure and get only the genuine and accept no inferior imitation.

A STYLISH HAT often rescues a man from shabbiness.

KNOX NEW YORK

KNOX'S HATS.
Absolutely Correct.

No previous collection of TIFFANY FAVRILE GLASS has called forth such favorable comment as the present Easter Exhibition now open and on sale at

The Tiffany Studios,
333 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK.

The Easter Show of the Gorham Company

is not this year confined to any one class of Silverware or style of decorative treatment, but includes the many novel results recently obtained by them; it will prove of exceptional interest to those contemplating the purchase of Easter or Wedding Gifts and to Art Lovers generally.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway and 19th Street.

THE TEXAS MAY SAIL TO-DAY.

Her Crew Were Busy Yesterday Stripping the Battleship for Action—Her Destination a Secret.

The battleship Texas, it is expected, will leave the navy yard this morning, as orders have been received from Washington for the vessel to leave as soon as she has taken on all her coal and other stores. She is to go out stripped for action, and yesterday afternoon those of her crew who were not busy putting things on board were taking down her rails, stanchions, and other articles that a war vessel does not carry when in fighting trim. It was expected that the Texas would leave the yard last evening, but at a late hour she was still there.

The destination of the Texas is kept secret. One report was that she was to go to Hampton Roads to join the flying squadron in command of Commodore Schley, and another was that she was to cross the Atlantic and protect the San Francisco, New Orleans, Somers, and the newly purchased cruiser Diogenes.

The Dolphin, which was to have sailed yesterday, will not get away until to-morrow. Some slight defect was discovered in her engines, and it will be repaired before the boat leaves the navy yard.

The armor plating on the Mayflower is nearly finished. The new plates are all in position, but there is considerable riveting to be done yet. The two big guns that the old yacht will carry in her bow are ready to be mounted, and the mounts for the other guns are nearly all in position. The Eagle and Hornet are being plated as rapidly as possible.

Capt. Miller of the Vermont says that he has all the men required to man the vessels that are to be put in commission, and the enlistment of landsmen, coal passers, and apprentices will be stopped for a time.

The tugs Uncas and Tecumseh are almost ready, and crews for these boats have been selected. They will go South in a few days.

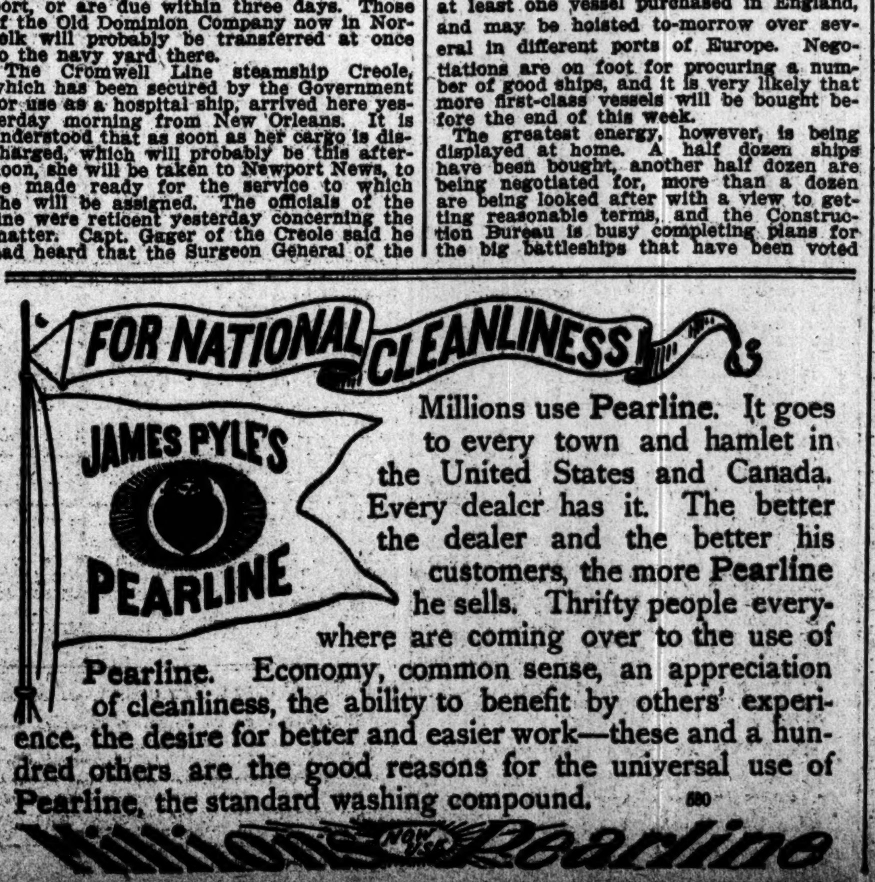
MORE SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

Several Craft Likely to be Secured This Week in Europe—Plans for New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The work of increasing the efficient strength of the navy by purchasing ships abroad and at home, and by contracting for new ships from domestic yards, which had fallen behind the other interests of the Navy Department last week, to-day showed signs of renewed activity. The flag has been hoisted over at least one vessel purchased in England, and may be hoisted to-morrow over several in different ports of Europe. Negotiations are on foot for procuring a number of good ships, and it is very likely that more first-class vessels will be bought before the end of this week.

The greatest energy, however, is being displayed at home. A half dozen ships have been bought, another half dozen are being negotiated for, more than a dozen are being looked after with a view to getting reasonable terms, and the Construction Bureau is busy completing plans for the big battleships that have been voted by Congress. These new vessels will be the most formidable of the navy, as they will each have a greater tonnage by 500 than the Iowa, and 700 greater than the other first-class battleships. The plans for them are about completed, and work will be commenced at the earliest practicable moment.

Of course, the keenest attention of the department is devoted now to the completion of work on vessels that may be needed in the event of war with Spain, but the new battleships will be rushed forward as rapidly as they can be built.



Millions use Pearline. It goes to every town and hamlet in the United States and Canada. Every dealer has it. The better the dealer and the better his customers, the more Pearline he sells. Thrifty people everywhere are coming over to the use of Pearline. Economy, common sense, an appreciation of cleanliness, the ability to benefit by others' experience, the desire for better and easier work—these and a hundred others are the good reasons for the universal use of Pearline, the standard washing compound. 580

A CREW FOR THE DIOGENES.

She Will Be Coaled and Provisioned To-day and Ready to Sail.

LONDON, April 4.—The United States officials here have been singularly reticent concerning the name to be borne by the new American cruiser purchased last Saturday afternoon from the Thames Iron Works by Lieut. Commander Colwell, United States Naval Attaché, here. She now bears the unique name of Diogenes, but the Government will undoubtedly change this.

A large force was at work all day and into the night coaling and provisioning her, and it is expected that the work will be completed to-morrow.

A crew of forty was enlisted to-day to take her across the Atlantic. The vessel is now in the custody of Mr. C. W. Hazelton, formerly an ensign of the United States Navy, who has of late been in business in London. He has offered his services to the Government, and to-day was commissioned as Acting Ensign.

Lieut. John J. Knapp will take command when he arrives here on board the torpedo boat Somers, recently purchased for the United States at the Schichau Yards, and Acting Ensign Hazelton will be the Executive Officer.

Lieut. Col. Bates Unable to Buy Guns.

LONDON, April 4.—Lieut. Col Alfred E. Bates, the United States Military Attaché here, has returned from his visit to Belgium, Holland, and Germany. It is understood he has failed to secure any suitable guns or ammunition for the United States.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

The Columbia Back from Coaling—Cadets from Naval Academy Arrive.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 4.—It was bleak and windy to-day, and that, with the fact that Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn wanted some turret bearings smoothed down, prevented Commodore Schley from taking his ships out to sea for target practice. It is his intention to mobilize the squadron here to-morrow morning if the divers finish cleaning the Massachusetts' bottom.

Supplies for a possible long trip were taken aboard the ships to-day, and in the afternoon about twenty midshipmen arrived from the Naval Academy and were distributed between the Columbia and the Massachusetts. The Minneapolis lies here, half white and half gray, the cold wind to-day preventing the completion of her painting.

The Columbia finished coaling last night at Newport News and ran down here this morning. She is in first-class shape and ready for sea at a moment's notice.

No visitors were allowed on any of the vessels to-day and no men were given shore leave.

Up to 7 o'clock to-night Commodore Schley had not received anything from Washington indicating that he is to have more than the five ships already assigned him.

The announcement that the Spanish squadron at Cadiz had started was made here to-night, but caused no more than passing comment.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—There was a rumor afloat in the Navy Department to-day that secret orders had been sent to Commodore Schley, commanding the flying squadron. The officials of the department denied that any such orders had been issued, and added that the squadron was anchored quietly in the Roads, awaiting the adjustment of the Spanish imbroglio.

CABLE STATION ON ST. THOMAS.

United States and France Arrange for It with Denmark.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—An arrangement was reached during the day by which the United States and France will co-operate through their Ministers at Copenhagen in the establishment of a public cable station on the Danish islands of St. Thomas.

SAILORMAN RE-ENLISTS.

Gave Up His Place as Trolley Conductor to Return to His Old Ship.

NEWARK, N. J., April 4.—Stanley J. Lunger, son of a patrolman of this city, who has been acting as a trolley car conductor for some time past, went to the office of the traction company this morning and turned in his shield. Then he went home and bade his parents good-bye, saying he was going to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to enlist. Lunger is twenty-three years old and has served five years in the navy. When his term expired he came home and began railroading.

Saturday he received a letter from a commissioned officer on one of the ships in Southern waters, under whom he had served as a petty officer. He replied at once. Before going this morning he said his old petty office was open for him and that he would be sent to the ship his commissioned friend was on.

NEW COAL LIGHTER WRECKED.

The Edith Howe Dashed Against the Indiana at Key West.

KEY WEST, April 4.—A serious accident to the coal lighter Edith Howe has considerably impaired the coaling work. The Edith Howe is a brand-new Government lighter. She arrived Saturday from Philadelphia with 400 tons of coal. While discharging into the Indiana during a heavy sea last night she was dashed violently against the battleship, and had to be towed in, and she now lies a semi-wreck, with 200 tons of coal still aboard. It is feared that she cannot be repaired.

Activity at Key West.

KEY WEST, April 4.—A stupendous amount of work has been accomplished here during the last thirty days in coaling and provisioning. This has been done by Commandant Forsyth and Paymaster Mohun. The expenditures during the month of March due to war preparation at the Key West Naval Station amounted to $132,000, of which $72,000 was for ammunition. This was distributed among the ships, and does not include $70,000 worth in store, nor large shipments now en route. The Navy Department had asked for the figures, and these were sent to Washington to-day.

Firemen for a Coast Guard.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., April 4.—There is a movement on foot to have the volunteer firemen of Suffolk County organize a naval reserve, to patrol the Long Island coast in case of hostilities with Spain. Most of the volunteers in the county are baymen, and as they are accustomed to the waters around Long Island, would make good sea fighters. W. K. Post of New York, and reputed to be a millionaire, is enthusiastic over the suggestion. He is foreman of the Bayport Fire Company. It is probable that within a short time a reserve numbering 500 men will be organized.

The Holland Floated Again.

The Holland submarine boat was floated off the dry dock at Perth Amboy yesterday, and is nearly ready for another trial. While on the dock the band protecting her rudder has been made narrower, as the old band interfered with her steering. It is expected that she will be tried on Prince's Bay on Friday or Saturday.

Sand Protection for the Iowa.

KEY WEST, April 4.—A large quantity of sacking has been purchased for the battleship Iowa. This will incase sand, and the novel feature of a protecting sand battery of small proportions will be seen on that vessel.

The Oregon Arrives at Callao.

CALLAO, Peru, (via Galveston, Texas,) April 4.—The United States battleship Oregon has arrived here.

AVAILABLE NAVY OFFICERS.

Many on the Retired List Ready for Active Service.

In the event of war there are about seventy-five officers of the navy on the retired list of and above the rank of Lieutenant in the vicinity of the New York naval station, who may be called upon for active service, and many of these have already filed requests with the Navy Department to be ordered to active duty in case of such an emergency.

One of the first of these was Rear Admiral Henry Erben, who has engaged passage for Europe in May, but who has declared that he will give up the trip in case of war. Others are Passed Assistant Engineer Henry E. Rhoades, Rear Admirals John G. Walker, Bancroft, Gherardi, and Stephen B. Luce, and Commodore William P. McCann, and Capts. Theodore F. Kane and Alfred T. Mahan.

Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States.
The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co's
Bock Beer
On Draught at All Customers.
Bottled at the Brewery
and Delivered Direct to Families.
Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

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WM. B. NORMAN . . . . . . Auctioneer
A PRE-EMINENT SALE
By Auction, Absolutely Without Reserve, of
MRS. B. TIEMANN'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF
Exceedingly Rare Antiques,
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Furniture.
Choice examples of Chippendale, Sheraton, Colonial, Louis XV., Marqueterie, English Carved Oak, in great variety and excellent condition.

Sterling Silver.
A large collection of "Queen Anne," "George III.," "Old Irish," and other scarce specimens.
Magnificent Tea Set and Salver of Sterling Silver, and several other pieces, together with Spoons, Knives, Forks, etc., made by Tiffany & Co.

Porcelains and Faience.
An immense assortment of Chelsea, Staffordshire, Spode, Lowestoft, Worcester, Dresden, Chinese, Old Meissen, Old Delft, Wedgwood, Bleu de Nankin, in plates, platters, plaques, figures, cups and saucers, bowls, teapots, &c., &c.

Historical Plates and Platters.
Rare specimens, including Dr. Syntax, Baltimore & Ohio, States plate and platter, Octagon Church, Boston, with perforated borders, Landing of Lafayette, and many others.

Sheffield Plate.
A great variety of Superb Trays, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Vegetable Dishes, Hot Water Dishes, Coffee Urns, Teapots, Cream Pitchers, Cake and Bread Baskets, &c.

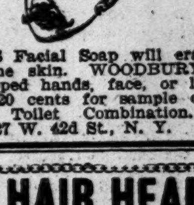
English, Bohemian and Venetian Glass, Laces, Embroideries, Draperies, Shawls,
Including a Blonde Lace Dress which formerly belonged to Charlotte Cushman.
A Curious Collection of Butterflies and South American Beetles, Louis XV., XVI., and Colonial Mirrors,
A number of Hall and Mantle Clocks, Engravings, &c., by Morland, Ward, Bartolozzi, and other distinguished Masters, Oil Paintings, &c., &c.

The whole forming the most valuable aggregation of Antiques ever offered by auction, many of which were purchased at celebrated sales abroad.

NOTICE.
As the sale is ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE, a large deposit will be required from purchasers. Parties so desiring can make arrangements at the office previous to the sale.
Goods must be removed within 48 hours after being purchased.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Sales Will Commence on
Monday, April 11th, at One o'Clock
(PLEASE NOTE THE HOUR.)
AND BE CONTINUED DAILY AT THE SAME HOUR UNTIL EVERY ARTICLE IS SOLD.

PIANO BARGAINS.
6 Uprights that have been used about four months, $190.00
The Sterling Piano Co.
No. 536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN:
OPPOSITE MONTAUK THEATRE.



WOODBURY'S Facial Soap will eradicate all Blemishes of the skin. WOODBURY'S Facial Cream for chapped hands, face, or lips is unequaled. Send 20 cents for sample of each of WOODBURY'S Toilet Combination. J. H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottle 50c. at druggists.

SENATOR ELKINS EXPECTS PEACE.

He Thinks Sagasta Will Yet Consent to Cuban Freedom.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Elkins said this afternoon that he still thinks peace will be the outcome of the present agitation over Cuba. He bases his opinion upon the theory that the negotiations will be reopened and that Spain will yet see her way clear to accepting the propositions of the United States. "Suppose negotiations have been suspended," he said; "they can be reopened. I should not be surprised if they had already been reopened, nor to hear any hour that Spain had yielded."

He added his expression of the belief that such pressure would be brought to bear upon Premier Sagasta that he could not do otherwise than yield to the extent of permitting Cuba to become free. "It will become a question with him," said the Senator, "of losing Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Ministry, and the present dynasty itself, all of which are inevitable if he goes to war, and of losing Cuba, which will be the only result of acquiescing in our demands. Of course these matters are being brought to his attention, and, of course, as a sensible man, interested in the welfare of his country, he will accept our terms and save all he can out of the situation."

The Senator expressed the opinion that not only France and other European powers were exercising their influence with effect, but also that the financial and religious powers were being brought to bear in a way that must bear fruit for peace.

"It is a common-sense proposition," he said, in conclusion, "and in the end common sense must win. As for the United States, it cannot afford to spend $1,000,000,000 and destroy many thousands of lives to secure the independence of the Cubans, and if it goes to war at all it should be for some other reason."

WAR SPIRIT IN CONGRESS

Mr. Bailey Causes the Galleries to Applaud Until They Are Threatened with Expulsion.

ANOTHER WAR BILL PASSED

Senator Perkins Holds Spain Directly Responsible for the Loss of the Maine—Senator Rawlins for a Declaration of War.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Aside from a little District of Columbia business in the House and a little work on the Sundry Civil bill in the Senate, proceedings in Congress to-day related wholly to the Cuban question. The intense interest manifested by the people in everything that pertains to the Cuban question was manifested in the great crowds in the Capitol. Despite the specific statement that the President's message would not be sent to Congress to-day, and the inferential understanding that the subject of Cuba might not be even referred to, the people came by the thousands. As early as 8 o'clock many were sitting and standing on the steps leading up to the Capitol entrances.

Some of them carried their luncheons, evidently determined to sit through the entire session and see all there was to be seen. Great audiences looked down upon the two chambers when the House and Senate convened. The greater crowd was in the House end of the Capitol. It is estimated there were 15,000 in the corridors, clamoring for admission to the galleries. Everybody seemed to be in an excited frame of mind, and on the floor the most disquieting rumors prevailed.

While there was no attempt to force consideration for a resolution regarding the Cuban situation in the House to-day, there was a brief outbreak, in the course of which the warlike temper of the crowded galleries was so manifest that Speaker Reed threatened to clear them if it was repeated. The outbreak occurred over a bill to authorize the President to erect temporary fortifications in case of emergency upon land when the written consent of the owners was obtained without awaiting the long process of legal condemnation. This led to a demand by Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, for information as to the facts which warranted all these war measures. The particular statement which aroused the galleries was to the effect that while the Democrats were willing to wait any reasonable time for the President to transmit a message that would meet the approval of the American people, they would not wait a minute for him to continue negotiations with the "butchers of Spain."

In the Senate it was frankly and openly charged by Mr. Perkins of California in a set speech that Spain was responsible for the Maine disaster, as it had been brought about by Spanish machinations and Spanish treachery. The speech of Mr. Perkins was only one of four prepared addresses upon the Cuban question delivered in the Senate to-day. Mr. Clay of Georgia, while hoping for a peaceful solution of the problem the country is now facing, declared strongly in favor of independence of the Cubans, and pledged to the Administration the loyal support of the South, which, in the event of war, would have to bear the brunt of the conflict.

Mr. Perkins took substantially the same ground, and his vigorous treatment of the Maine disaster aroused the crowded galleries to enthusiastic applause. Mr. Mantle of Montana, while expressing confidence in the Administration, maintained that the time for action had now arrived, and that action must be to the end that Cuba should be free. Mr. Rawlins of Utah entirely eliminated the President from consideration in his speech, holding that the case against Spain was already made up, and that with Congress rested the responsibility of declaring war. For Congress to wait longer was only to invite criticism. He declared for the most vigorous action immediately.

WAR MEASURE IN THE HOUSE.

Fortification Bill Passed—Mr. Reed Threatens to Clear the Galleries—Democrats Want Light.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The floor of the House, owing to the immense crowds which thronged the aisles, was cleared half an hour before noon. Every seat in the reserved galleries and the executive and diplomatic galleries was occupied.

Speaker Reed ascended the rostrum at noon and called the House to order. Amid an impressive silence that followed, the blind Chaplain prayed that the Nation's Legislature might, with clear thought, wise deliberation, and unanimity of action, meet the grave situation which confronted the country.

A resolution to print several thousand additional copies of the report of the board of inquiry on the Maine disaster led Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.,) to ask why the House could not wait for the next message from the President.

"There is an enormous demand for this report in the country," replied Mr. Perkins.

"Where is the demand? In Spain?" asked Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Senate resolutions suspending a portion of Section 355 of the Revised Statutes, so as to permit the United States to erect fortifications in cases of emergency upon any land upon obtaining the written consent of the owner. "This is another war measure," interposed Mr. Bailey. "I shall object until I find out whether we are going to have any war."

Mr. Cannon explained that the passage of this bill was urgently recommended by the Chief Engineers. He moved to pass the bill under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bailey Brings Out Applause.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, took the floor after Mr. Cannon's explanation and made a speech, in which he called attention to the fact that on several occasions within the last thirty days the House had been called upon to vote upon several propositions which indicated that war was directly ahead of us. Yet, he said, Congress was not in possession of any fact which warrants this belief. He had voted, he said, for the extraordinary emergency $50,000,000 appropriation, but he had voted for it under the impression that we were perilously near to war. If a Democratic President had asked a Democratic House to authorize such an expenditure without control or limitation he should have denied it. He should have demanded the estimates. But in this case believing that danger was at hand he had voted for it. Much of that vast appropriation had already been expended, yet information, except such as came through the newspapers, was still withheld. To-day the House was asked to meet another emergency. Last Wednesday when the House was asked to meet the vital question the majority had refused to meet it. It was then everywhere announced that the President would be prepared to send a message to Congress to-day.

The House adjourned Friday until to-day with that impression. Yet now every well-informed man knew there was to be none to-day. When was the message to come in? he asked. "It seems to me important," said he, "that the House and the country should know what the Government was doing and intended to do. We ought not to be asked to vote blindly. If the occasion warrants it we are ready to vote for every proper measure to prepare for war, and if war comes we are ready to vote for every measure designed to prosecute it to a successful conclusion."

A perfect storm of applause swept through the galleries, which the Speaker had considerable difficulty in subduing. The Speaker warned the galleries that no demonstrations of approval or disapproval would be permitted. But the next utterance of Mr. Bailey redoubled the applause.

"Those galleries," said Mr. Bailey, waving his hands about the thronged galleries, "are but a miniature of the American people. If Congress could face the galleries of the people they would force this House to action."

This time the Speaker sternly warned the galleries that if the demonstration was again repeated he would order them cleared.

"Oh! I think that would hardly be fair," interposed Mr. Steele, (Rep., Ind.) "The gentleman is only talking to the galleries." [Laughter.]

"The Deaf Ear of the Majority."

"It is better," retorted Mr. Bailey, "to talk to the listening galleries than the deaf ear of the majority. I say now that if the President wants one, two, or even three days to prepare a message which will meet the approval of the American people we on this side are willing that he should have time, but if he wants one day or one hour to continue negotiations with the butchers of Spain, not one minute will we give him." [Great applause on the Democratic side and scattering applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) suggested that there was need of discretion at such times as these. "We cannot advertise our weaknesses," said he, "nor make war preparations with a brass band."

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) said that all measures designed to place the country in a state of defense should be passed at once.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) said he thought an amendment he desired to offer to recognize the independence of Cuba should be attached to the bill. Spain had recognized the Confederacy within thirty days after Sumter was fired on. Why should we hesitate?

Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, at this juncture made an important statement, considering the fact that the committee had adjourned within an hour, and that some disclosures had been made which sealed the lips of all the members of the committee, Republicans and Democrats alike. He said the proposed amendment at this time was inopportune. "I believe," said he, "that when we move we should move in phalanx and in line. On this side our position is known and understood by the country. To emphasize it now might do more harm than good."

As an emergency measure, he would, he said, support this bill.

Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.,) thought Congress and the country should be fully informed of all the facts regarding the crisis, so that members could proceed with deliberation. If there was to be war it would be the war of the people of the United States and not of any party. But there should be no hasty, impetuous plunge into war. The members of the Congress of 1861, said he, plunged the country into war and then carefully hid away in their bomb-proofs and allowed others to do the fighting. He thought every member should be willing to fight before he asked others to fight. [Applause.]

Democrats Fall Into Line.

Mr. Bailey then said that he did not desire to oppose the bill. His purpose had been to see if some one on the other side would not venture some information as to the emergency that existed. Last Thursday the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Grosvenor) notified us that this question would be settled right and settled by the Republican Party. Mr. Grosvenor interposed to declare that he had added with the help of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Bailey said the Democrats would all prove this by voting for this measure.

Mr. Cannon said there was a time for speech, a time for silence, and a time for action. This was the time for action. The President, he argued, should be permanently empowered to make temporary fortifications for the National defense.

He declared that Mr. Bailey was posturing, and said he had thought he (Bailey) could well afford to let this law be changed, so that his own City of Galveston could be fortified, perhaps to repel a foreign fleet.

"A fleet could never get close enough to bombard Galveston," observed Mr. Bailey, "if we had the right kind of an Administration."

Mr. Cannon, evidently nettled, replied angrily that he was talking sense. He meant business. The gentleman from Texas, he asserted, was trying to "muddy the waters and to posture."

Mr. Sayres, the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, said the bill had the unanimous support of the committee. Once for all, he wanted it understood that whatever was necessary to place the country in a state of complete defense would have his support. [Applause.]

Mr. Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) also a member of the Appropriations Committee, spoke in a similar strain, and in the course of his remarks said he would never believe that Spain would in good faith relieve the distress and starvation in Cuba nor would he ever rely upon the "honor" of Spain to avenge the victims of the Maine.

The bill was then passed without discussion.

Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Army Reorganization bill, but, as some of the Democrats wanted opportunity to discuss and amend the bill, it was finally arranged that the bill should be made a special order for Wednesday, with the understanding that it should not interfere with a report from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of District of Columbia business, and at 5:10 P. M. adjourned.

WAR SPEECHES IN THE SENATE.

Senator Perkins on the Maine Disaster—As an Expert, He Declares Spain Directly Responsible.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—As soon as the Senate was ready for business Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) presented and secured the adoption of a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate as to the total number of lives lost in the Maine disaster, the total number rescued, and the total number of bodies yet unrecovered.

Mr. Turner (Pop., Wash.,) introduced a resolution which he asked should go over until to-morrow, "if, in the meantime, nothing has been done in the matter." The resolution directs the Committee on Foreign Relations to report at the earliest moment, "without waiting for the concurrence or advice of any department of the Government, what action, if any, in view of the Maine disaster and of the deplorable condition of Cuban affairs, should be taken to preserve the honor and dignity of this country."

When the resolution offered last Friday by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) requesting the Secretary of State to send to the Senate the Cuban Consular correspondence was laid before the Senate, Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, asked that the resolution "go over until Wednesday." To this Mr. Chandler assented.

The resolution presented by Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) calling for a report from the Foreign Relations Committee on the Cuban question by Tuesday also went over at the request of Mr. Quay.

Messages from Constituents.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) presented a telegram signed by more than a hundred of his constituents reading:

"All parties here want Spanish torpedo flotilla turned back or destroyed. Patience exhausted."

Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa,) presented a resolution of the Iowa Legislature, indorsing the "action of the President and Congress" upon the Cuban question, and pledging its support to the Administration.

Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.,) made some remarks, based, he said, upon the resolution submitted by Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) a resolution in favor of independence, and if necessary, armed intervention. Mr. Clay said that while he was fully prepared to support the Administration in action upon the Cuban matter, he was desirous that war should be averted if it could be, by any possibility. The Administration ought to be afforded every opportunity to bring about a diplomatic solution of the pending trouble, and he felt certain that so long as the Legislative branch of the Government was assured that the President was acting with judgment and patriotism it would wait upon his recommendations. Mr. Clay said he was satisfied that no permanent peace could be had in Cuba that did not include independence. He fully realized, he said, that in the event of war the South would be a greater sufferer than any other part of the country. Her seacoast cities would be open to attack by the enemy, her people would be first called upon to defend their homes from invasion, and her commerce would be seriously crippled. He would not vote for war unless every effort to bring about a peaceful solution of the present difficulty was first exhausted.

If, however, the matter could not be settled diplomatically in consonance with the honor and dignity of the country, he would favor drastic action. "I believe," he said, "in the independence of Cuba, and if Spain will not agree to that peacefully, the United States must enforce it with all the power of her land and naval forces. The people of the South believe in the peaceful solution of the question if possible, but are willing to employ force if necessary." This fact ought, in the opinion of Mr. Clay, to be distinctly communicated to Spain. She ought to be told that the American people absolutely demand the freedom of the Cubans. Then if she does not accede to the demand the results would be of her own making. In the accomplishment of Cuban independence, Georgia, the empire State of the South, Mr. Clay said, in conclusion, would do its full share.

Mr. Perkins's Speech.

In opening a set speech upon the Cuban question Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) said he felt it his duty to speak not only for himself, but in behalf of the people whom he represented. He eulogized the conduct of the President for the calm, dignified, and conservative manner in which he had handled the grave problem presented for his solution, but the time for action had arrived. "A little more delay," said he, "a little more waiting, and the United States would become an accessory to the greatest, the most appalling crime in history. The patience of a great Nation has its limits, and in this case the limit has been reached. The time for the horrors in Cuba to cease has come, and cease they must."

Mr. Perkins, who has had a lifetime of experience in the handling of great vessels, discussed the destruction of the Maine from the point of view of an expert. He declared that our sailors and officers had been beguiled by the deception of the Spaniards to a place in a friendly harbor, and there, without a minute's warning, blown into eternity. Capt. Sigsbee, in communicating to this Government the first brief details of the awful disaster, had made himself famous in the eyes of the civilized world by the diplomacy and calmness of his language. There was no proof of treachery by the Spaniards; but, while the people of the Nation believed, and still believe, that the catastrophe was due to Spanish devices, Capt. Sigsbee besought all to suspend judgment until the facts could be known.

Responsibility of Spain.

It would have been impossible, Mr. Perkins said, for any man or set of men to place in the harbor of Havana mines or torpedoes without the knowledge of the Government authorities. No impartial judge would fail, after considering all the facts presented, to place the responsibility for the crime upon the Spanish Government through its authorized officials. "This most hideous crime of the nineteenth century," declared Mr. Perkins vehemently, "was an act of war, and I believe that it is so regarded by the nations of the world."

The only honorable action for this country now to take was to intervene and free Cuba from the yoke of Spain which she had so long borne.

Mr Mantle (Silver Rep., Mont.,) followed with an extended speech upon the absorbing topic of Cuba, in which he declared that he favored the independence of the Cuban people who, for years had been struggling for their freedom. "I would," said he, "give my unqualified indorsement and vote in favor of directing the President to use the armed forces, both land and naval, to suppress the savagery that is now rampant upon that fair island."

Mr. Mantle thought that the time had come for recognizing Cuban independence, but that a declaration of war would be fully justified by the willful destruction of the Maine. While holding these sentiments, Mr. Mantle was willing to wait upon the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations, whose recommendations he had no doubt would be wise and just and cover the whole case.

With Congress the Responsibility.

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) said the case between Spain and the United States was made up. It was no longer for the Executive to decide what course to pursue. With Congress rested the responsibility of declaring war, and as this was the pressing duty the President was no longer the party to be criticised if any one was to be. Congress can, if it wills, he said, decide to have peace with incidental outrage and clandestine murder. As for himself, he did not choose to accept peace under such circumstances. Mr. Rawlins opposed further delay. He was informed that the Committee on Foreign Relations had reached a conclusion, and that while the President was advised of the probable action of the committee that body had no such information as to the President's plans.

He was also informed that the President wanted further delay. Mr. Rawlins did not consider this necessary. The destruction of the Maine and the clandestine murder of 266 of our sailors had occurred forty-eight days since; but this was not all. For three years the Spanish authorities had been imprisoning and murdering American citizens. Of these facts the Executive doubtless had been fully advised by the consular reports, but these reports had been withheld on the plea that it would endanger the safety of our officials in Cuba to give them out. If this was true it revealed a wretched state of affairs. Continuing, Mr. Rawlins said delay had been sought last week by the friends of the President on the plea that a message was soon to be sent in from the President which would meet all the demands of the country. At the same time the private and confidential secretary of the President was sending a message to his friends urging them to the utmost exertion to bring pressure to bear to secure peace. We were next told that an ultimatum had been sent to Madrid demanding the concession of Cuban independence; now comes an interview with Premier Sagasta in which he says no demand has been made by this Government for the independence of the Cubans. Which representation was correct? Mr. Rawlins criticised our halting policy in strong language.

In conclusion Mr. Rawlins made an argument for an absolute declaration of war instead of a declaration for armed intervention. To pursue the latter course would be to throw the responsibility of declaring war upon the President. To pass such a resolution would be to afford opportunity for the peace-at-any-price party to continue its efforts, as the resolution would be one which the President could with propriety ignore because the responsibility for definite action rests with Congress.

Mr. Rawlins expressed the opinion that four weeks would decide an armed conflict between Spain and the United States, and that it would be decided without the loss of a life. In support of this assertion he cited the accomplishment of the Cubans themselves in their efforts to gain their independence under most unfavorable circumstances.

SENATOR MITCHELL FAVORS WAR.

He Writes that the Maine Outrage Must Be Punished.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, who is one of the most conservative men in the Senate, and has never advocated intervention in any way until since the receipt of the report of the Maine disaster, received a letter this morning from Paul D. Carpenter of Milwaukee, Wis., a son of the late Senator Matt. Carpenter, in which an argument for peace is made, and in which the report of the Spanish Court of Inquiry is cited as grounds for not accepting as conclusive the finding of our own court, that the Maine was destroyed by an external explosion. To this letter Senator Mitchell replied this morning as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1898.

Paul D. Carpenter, Milwaukee, Wis.:

My Dear Sir—Your favor of the 2d inst. to hand. I have never favored armed interference in Cuban affairs. I did not feel that we were bound to redress the wrongs of Cuba by resorting to war. But the Maine episode will not down. Overrefinement of argument is useless. It stands before the American people a plain case of treachery.

Perfidy and cruelty run in the Spanish blood. There is little else in its history. Any nation that would permit such an outrage to go unpunished would not deserve to exist.

There are some things worse than war. There are some things better than money.

J. L. MITCHELL.

MR. GROUT'S RESOLUTION.

To Recognise Cuban Independence—A Significant Remark.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) to-day in the House introduced the following:

Joint resolution recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba and for other purposes.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that the United States of America recognizes the Republic of Cuba as a free and independent State.

That the President is hereby authorized to expend out of the appropriation made for the National defense in the act approved March 9, 1898, not exceeding $500,000, to provide non-combatant Cubans with the necessary food, raiment, and medicine for their immediate relief from starvation; also necessary implements of agriculture and seeds for planting a crop. Provided, that the relief herein authorized to non-combatant Cubans shall be extended only through duly authorised agents of the United States, and to this end the President is authorised to request the cooperation of the proper officers of Spain in the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Grout said that he believed the President's message would go beyond a resolution of this kind. Some importance was attached to this expression on account of the fact that Mr. Grout had visited the White House this morning and had had an appointed meeting with the President.

POPE WORKING FOR PEACE

He Is Not, However, Mediating Between This Country and the Madrid Government.

HIS WORK CONFINED TO SPAIN

That Country Informed of His Wish for Preservation of Peace, and Asked to Suspend War Measures and Decisions.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The published report that the Pope had offered to mediate between this Government and Spain, with a view to a peaceful solution of the difficulty, is again officially denied.

This Government, it is stated, cannot under any circumstances accept mediation or interference from any foreign power, nor up to this time has any been proffered.

While the Vatican never initiates a tender of its services as mediator or arbitrator, and no request for mediation or arbitration has been made by this country, there is little doubt that unofficial representations have been made as to the deep interest felt by the Pope in the preservation of peace. There is reason to believe, however, that the Pope's influences are being exerted much more directly and with greater effect at Madrid than at Washington.

Pope Leo is the godfather of Alfonso XIII., the young King of Spain, and Pope Pius IX. was the godfather of the late Alfonso XII. This indicates the great influence which the Vatican exercises over the Spanish dynasty, the royal family and the country at large being thoroughly Catholic. Owing to this, it is not doubted that the influences of the Pope would be most important, and probably decisive, in inducing Spain to make every concession possible toward maintaining peace.

ROME, April 4.—It is said in Vatican circles to-day that the Pope has not formally offered to mediate between Spain and the United States, because he has not been requested to do so by the two Governments.

It is true, however, that the Pontiff has conveyed to Madrid his ardent wish for the avoidance of a conflict and has asked Spain to arrange for a suspension of warlike measures or decisions.

The Vatican refuses to publish the text of the communications which have passed between the Pontiff and Madrid, but confirms the statement that his Holiness has asked Spain to arrange for a suspension of hostilities in Cuba.

The Osservatore Romano, reviewing the situation unofficially, says:

"We must regard America's demands as excessive, especially as Spain has proposed to submit the whole administration question to the Insular Parliament. It is difficult to perceive on what pretext Washington could declare war, even if so disposed, and we have confidence that the wisdom and moderation of President McKinley, with the practical common sense of the Americans, will avert the horrors of war."

The Italia, confirming the report as to the communications that have passed between the Vatican and the Spanish Government, says:

"The prospect that mediation will eventually be offered is not excluded, but the greatest difficulty will be to induce the United States to accept the Pope as arbitrator."

The solution the Vatican proposes is an armistice to save the Spanish troops during the rainy season, allay excitement on both sides, and prepare the way for Cuban independence in the Autumn. Spain is agreeable to this, but there is little hope that the Cuban insurgents or their American sympathizers will accede to the proposal.

Archbishop Ireland has cabled deprecating a formal offer of intervention, and explaining that the Pope could only intervene successfully by recognising the Monroe doctrine, which would be impolitic.

A rumor is current here that Emperor William first broached the idea of Papal mediation, and was warmly seconded by Austria.

THE ALLEGED PAPAL TELEGRAM.

How the Report Originated, According to a High Personage in Madrid.

MADRID, April 4.—The report sent out yesterday, and which obtained general credence here, that the Pope had sent "an eloquent telegram" to the Queen Regent urging Spain to grant an armistice in Cuba with the view of allowing negotiations to be carried on between the insurgents and the Cuban authorities for the conclusion of a permanent peace, was based upon a misapprehension of the facts. Leo XIII. is certainly bringing his influence with the Court to bear in the interest of peace, but no Papal telegram has been sent. What really happened was explained to-day by a high personage, who cannot be quoted, but who is eminently qualified to speak with knowledge on the subject.

"The Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican," said he, "was approached by Cardinal Rampolla, (the Papal Secretary of State,) who told him the President of the United States had allowed it to be understood that Papal intervention would be acceptable. The Spanish Ambassador wired here to that effect, and thereupon we indicated that though, having sent a categorical reply to President McKinley, the terms having previously been conceded to the last point consistent with Spain's honor, we were certain the Pope would respect the rights and honor of Spain, and agreed to his intervention.

"It was impossible for our regular army, fighting rebels, to agree to offer an armistice at the suggestion of a certain foreign power; but when the Father of Christendom, without material force, but with vast moral power, offered intervention we could not refuse accepting, knowing well that reliance might be placed upon his independent judgment. So, not an armistice, but a truce—a truce of God—has been agreed upon.

"This, however, requires action upon the part of the United States—consequential action to our concession. The rebels have been, not designedly we believe, assisted and encouraged by the presence of American warships in the neighborhood of the island. A continuance of this would militate against the Pope's good offices and against the hopes of peace.

"We know President McKinley has worked for peace, but an influence has been growing, like a rising tide, and it is now a question whether any barrier or embankment he would set across its progress would be strong enough to withstand its force.

"Spain has shown her willingness to secure peace by concessions to the last point consistent with her national honor. The future depends upon the power of the American Government in controlling hostile public opinion."

The comments of the papers upon the supposed action of the Pope and the conclusions jumped at were characteristic. The Liberal, (Moderate Republican,) for instance, wanted the "assurance that the Pope's mediation is not a pretext for the United States to obtain a delay of some months, with the view of recommencing later the struggle against Spain, within and without Cuba," and expressed the belief that Spain "should await the answer which Congress will certainly give to the Pope's offer."

The revolutionary Pais, while welcoming peace from whatever quarter it comes "as enabling Spain to repair the material losses of two cruel wars," inclined to the opinion that the Pope is in favor of Cuban independence, quoting an interview which an Italian newspaper man had with the Pope in March last to confirm this statement, and also suggesting that the Spanish pastorals were "part and parcel of a mature Vatican scheme to secure on the same basis the Silvelist policy and sell the island."

DENIAL FROM CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Did Not Interview Mr. McKinley and Has Not Seen Him for Some Time.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Cardinal Gibbons was asked to-day about his reported interview with President McKinley yesterday in regard to the mediation of the Pope in the trouble between Spain and the United States. He said:

"There is not a word of truth in it. I have not seen the President for some time. Nevertheless, I hope for peace, and to-day, I am glad to say, the outlook appears to be better. War is always to be deplored, and history shows that, as a rule, matters have always been worse after it than before. The ruin and distress are incalculable.

"I have conversed with many famous officers on the subject of war and have never found one who liked it. Such men never draw their swords but as the last resort. The conservative and thoughtful people of the country evidently do not desire war and seem to be united in the feeling that the whole question may be safely left to President McKinley and, in spite of a few excitable folk, to Congress as well."

DECRY THE POPE'S MEDIATION.

Baptist Ministers Send a Protest to President McKinley.

At the regular meeting of the Baptist ministers, held yesterday at 182 Fifth Avenue, the following resolution was adopted:

In view of the published suggestion from Madrid that the Pope mediate between Spain and the United States in the Spanish and Cuban difficulty, we, the members of the New York Baptist Ministers' Conference, desire to utter an emphatic protest against any present or future recognition of the Pope by our Government. We regard such recognition as in direct violation of the principle of separation between the Church and the State which has been thoughtfully adopted by us.

It would be a precedent likely to be used in future to our discomfort, if not to the disturbance of civic affairs. While appreciating the propriety of his counsel to the Church which recognizes him as its religious instructor and head, we do not regard him as having any office with which our Government should hold official relations.

The resolution was introduced by the Rev. A. S. Hobart, pastor of the Baptist Church at Yonkers. A copy of the resolution was sent to President McKinley.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

British Government Unable to Confirm Report of Papal Mediation.

LONDON, April 4.—Mr. Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, in the House of Commons to-day asked if the report concerning the selection of the Pope as mediator in the Cuban difficulty was true.

Mr A J. Balfour, the Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Government leader, in reply said the Government had received a report on the subject from Madrid, but it did not bear out the statement in details, and if the question was repeated to-morrow he would be in a position to give fuller information.

Spanish View of Archbishop Ireland.

MADRID, April 4.—The Globo says: "A new political power has developed in America, in Archbishop Ireland, equal to that of President Cleveland and President McKinley," and asks, "Can it overcome the jingoes?"

A LIVELY DAY IN STOCKS.

The Market Opens with an Upward Rush and a Scramble of the Bears to Cover.

There was a scramble of shorts to cover at the opening of the Stock Exchange yesterday, which, in the first half hour of the dealings, converted the floor into a bedlam of wild and excited outcries, and the most staid and decorous of the brokers were as gesticulative and vehement as any. While the opening trading recalled the bear panic of March 29, the results were not so important, as the transactions of the day in shares were small, only 350,000, against the 858,000 of the Monday before, and $1,760,000 in sales of bonds, against $3,335,000 on the previous Monday.

The struggle for stocks was precipitated by the buoyancy of the London market and the tendency to advances was maintained by pacific reports from Washington. After the rush of the first hour or so there was a reaction on profit taking by those who speculated on Saturday on an upward turn.

On the subsequent conflicting news from the Capitol and Europe the market followed the mercurial course of several days last week. At all times there was nervous tension, but there were spells when the dealings were dull and featureless. The speculative and professional element neither eliminated the short interest nor created a line of longs of importance, and the expectancy and groping-in-the-dark characteristics of the recent season of advances and declines bade fair to continue when the market closed quietly and irregularly.

There was nothing of singular importance in the net results of the day. Of the seventy stocks actively dealt in, five neither advanced nor receded—American Telegraph, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Laclede Gas, Southern Railway, and Wheeling and Lake Erie—and five declined—Consolidated Ice, 1 point, to 29; Duluth preferred, 1¼, to 5; Central Railroad of New Jersey, ¼, to 91⅞; Twin City, ¼, to 19⅞, and Wabash preferred, ¼, to 15⅛.

The average of net gain for the other sixty stocks was less than 1⅝. Eliminating from them nine stocks the most actively dealt in, and Lackawanna, which scored the highest advance of the day—6⅞ points, to 150½—the net average gained for the fifty stocks left was about 1⅛ points.

The largest dealings were: Sugar, 95,000 shares; Tobacco, 10,700; Burlington, 34,000; Louisville and Nashville, 10,000; Manhattan, 16,000; Metropolitan Street Railway, 11,400; Northern Pacific, 10,000, and Union Pacific preferred, 34,000. The other advances over 2 points were: Sugar, 3⅛; Sugar preferred, 2½; Tobacco, 2⅝; Burlington, 2¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 2½; Rock Island, 2¼; Hawaiian Sugar, 2⅝; Manhattan, 2¼; Michigan Central, 2⅜, and Rubber preferred, 3⅝.

Some elements of the market were: Easy but unsettled call money, 4½ to 2 per cent.; the sending of $461,000 currency through the Sub-Treasury against gold deposits, a steady and unchanged commercial paper market, announcement of $1,000,000 additional gold imports, and the strength abroad of Spanish 4s, which made a net gain of 3⅝, closing at 51, after touching 51⅞. The curb market was dull but firm, Standard Oil liquidating certificates advancing to 389, 13 points over Saturday. The bond market was steady. United States [illegible] gaining 1⅛ points.

The Modern Generation of Men.

Physically men are better to-day than ever before. Our college youth are, as a general thing, magnificent specimens. The constitutionally weak and nervous, though they may never become athletes, can greatly increase their strength and restore tranquillity to the nervous system by the efficient aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also removes malarial, kidney, dyspeptic, and bilious trouble.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Its Debt Wiped Out and It Will Join the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Liabilities amounting to $71,000 have been wiped from the ledgers of Rush Medical College, and its complete affiliation with the University of Chicago is now practically assured. This was one of the conditions set forth by President Harper when the scheme of annexing the medical school to the university was first mentioned. The Trustees had until June 1 to comply with these conditions, and if need be a year longer. The principal donors were Dr. Ephraim Ingals, Dr. Nicholas Senn, and Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals.

Hereafter the Board of Trustees will be chosen from representative business men instead of from the Faculty, in accordance with another condition.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:37	Sun sets...6:29	Moon sets...4:37

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:10	Gov. Isl'd...6:23	H. Gate....8:19
P. M.	**P. M.**	**P. M.**
S. Hook....6:34	Gov. Isl'd...6:50	H. Gate....8:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 5.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Sol, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olbers, Pernambuco	10:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.		
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 7.		
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Brattan, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Cherokee, St. Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
Niagara, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 8.		
Hildebrand, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailig.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April §10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April §11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April §15 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 5.

Brattan, Hull, March 15.
El Norte, New Orleans, April 1.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 18.
Hampstead, St. Lucia, March 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 29.
Lucerna, [illegible]
Manitoba, London, March 26.
Port Adelaide, [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

Irawaddy, Port Spain, March 29.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 30.
Leona, Galveston, March 31.
Siv, Hamburg, March 23.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Boadicea, London, March 25.
Britannic, Liverpool, March 30.
Croft, Dundee, March 20.
El Sud, New Orleans, April 2.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, March 24.
Kurrachee, Gibraltar, March 24.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 25.
Siberian, Glasgow, March 26.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 6.
Finance, Colon, April 1.
Manitoban, Glasgow, March 26.
Menensha, Galveston, April 1.
Mohican, Swansea, March 25.
Pretoria, Hamburg, March 27.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

Etruria, Liverpool, April 2.
Paris, Southampton, April 2.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10.

Aller, Gibraltar, April 1.
Europe, London, March 29.
La Gascogne, Havre, April 2.
Victoria, Gibraltar, March 27.

Arrived—Monday, April 4.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp March 26, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., via Port Royal, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans March 30, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Creole, Gager, New Orleans March 30, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville April 1 and Charleston 2d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Briardene, (Br.,) Govin, Shields March 20, anchored in lower bay awaiting orders.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Blythe, Trieste, &c., with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow March 25 and Moville 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 P. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool March 25, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 A. M.

SS Venus, (Dan.,) Callesen, Copenhagen March 18, with mdse. and passengers to Furness Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Sanderson, Shields March 20, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol March 21 and Swansea 22d, with mdse. and passengers to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS City of Washington, Stevens, Tampico March 28 and Havana April 1, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:25 P. M.

SS Ethelred, (Br.,) Israel, Port Antonio March 30, with mdse. and passengers to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah April 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 4, 9:30 P. M., south, light, overcast.

Sailed.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 4.—The Lighthouse Board has issued the following: Notice is hereby given that a red spar buoy, numbered 2, has been placed in 24 feet mean low water, at the southwest point of Stratford Shoal, (Middle Ground,) Long Island Sound, Connecticut, to mark the southern limit of the shoal. The magnetic bearings are: Stratford Shoal Lighthouse, N. by E. ⅞ E.; Penfield Reef Lighthouse, NW. ⅛ W., Eaton's Neck Lighthouse, W. by S., ⅝ S.

Miscellaneous.

SS Briardene, which arr. here yesterday, reports: March 28, in lat. 48 17, lon. 48 52, entered into field ice and cleared the same. March 30, 5 miles S E of Cape Ballard, N. F. March 31, in lat. 47 30, lon. 54, ran into very heavy pack ice in which sighted three large bergs.

Capt. Catharine of the steamer John S. Worden, which arr. yesterday from Norfolk, Va., reports passing off Absecom Light, bearing northeast, half north, distance 12 miles, a large spar about 15 feet out of water, upright and attached to a wreck, evidently that of a square rigger not long under water.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 4.—SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Lamb, sld. from Stettin for New York via Copenhagen, &c.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, sld. from Naples for New York April 2.

SS Dargai, (Br.,) Capt. Richardson, sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, sld. from Hamburg for New York at 4 P. M. yesterday.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from New York via Naples and Genoa, arr. at Leghorn March 31.

SS Tropic, (Br.,) Capt. Barber, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Cape Town and Port Natal.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, from New York, arr. at Bordeaux yesterday.

SS Aquileja, (Aust.,) Capt. [illegible], sld. from Palermo, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar March 31.

SS Wordsworth, (Br.,) Capt. Hairby, [illegible] Rio Janeiro April 2.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) [illegible]

SS Lancelot, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, sld. from Shields for New York April 2.

SS [illegible], (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York April 2.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) [illegible] Glasgow for New York April 2.

SS [illegible], from Genoa and Naples, sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS Marie, (Nor.,) Capt. Andersen, from New York, arr. at [illegible]

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. [illegible], from New York for [illegible], passed the Lizard [illegible]

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Gettemann, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS [illegible]

SS Palladin Hall, (Br.,) [illegible] for New York [illegible]

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

Easter Wedding Presents

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. announce that the annual display of their sterling silver products for the Easter Wedding season is now complete.

The improved labor-saving methods of their new Forest Hill Works have contributed materially to an attractive revision of prices throughout their entire stock.

Tiffany & Co.'s products can be purchased only direct from their own establishment.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

AMETHYSTS

We invite an inspection of our collection of Amethyst Jewelry.

AMETHYST HAT-PINS.
Etruscan Gold, $3.50
Set with pearls, $4.50 to $14.00
Set with diamonds, $24.00 to $100.00

AMETHYST BROOCHES.
Etruscan Gold, $6.50 to $14.00
Set with pearls, $7.00 to $60.00
Set with diamonds, $35.00 to $225.00

CHAIN PURSES, SET WITH AMETHYSTS.
Sterling Silver, gilded, $15.00 to $60.00
Solid Gold, $100.00

AMETHYST BRACELETS.
Etruscan Gold, $12.75 to $30.00

LORGNETTE CHAINS, SET WITH AMETHYSTS.
Sterling Silver, $6.00
Etruscan Gold, $16.75 to $42.00

AMETHYST SLEEVE BUTTONS.
Dumb-bells, $4.50 to $20.00
Set of Buttons and Studs, $10.00

AMETHYST CHARMS.
For fob or chain, $14.00 to $85.00

AMETHYST SCARF-PINS.
Solitaire Amethyst, $1.00
Set with pearls, $2.50 to $15.00
Set with diamonds, $10.00 to $60.00

AMETHYST BELTS.
Silver, gilded, $6.50 to $38.00

AMETHYST RINGS.
Solitaire Amethyst, $1.75 to $4.50

AMETHYST CHILD'S DRESS BUTTONS.
Etruscan Gold, $5.00

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,
JEWELERS,
56 West 23d Street.

Hunter
The American Gentleman's Whiskey.
10 YEARS OLD
Baltimore
Pure and Mellow.... Rye.
[illegible]

The Wanamaker Store

Flowers in Bloom

WE begin this morning our usual selling of Flowering Plants. You will find them on both the 9th and 10th street aisles;—a double flower garden in full blossom.

Easter Lilies are very prominent in the showing, but not by any means all. There is a magnificent assortment of Azaleas, Roses (in pots), Genestas, Hyacinths, Tulips and Daffodils, with some others. All these were grown especially for this store, and they're all in bloom now.

You will find the prices quite as attractive as the flowers themselves. We like to do things *differently* from other people, so we have made some changes in the prevailing figures on such plants, by lowering them materially from those to which you are accustomed. Here's an outline of them:

EASTER LILIES—Fine specimen plants, $3 each; three-stalk plants, 10 to 15 blooms, at $2 each; one-stalk plants, at 90c.
AZALEAS—From 90c. to $15 each. Excellent assortment.
HYDRANGEAS—Splendid plants in full bloom, 90c. to $3.
SPIREA—65c. each.
ROSE BUSHES—In pots, five kinds, 90c. to $7.50; Magna Charta, Bruner, Carnot, Lang, Rambler.
GENESTAS—90c. to $4.
HYACINTHS—$1.50 a pair; 12 to 14 bulbs.
TULIPS—50c. per pot; $1.50 a pair, 12 to 14 bulbs.
DAFFODILS—90c. per pot, 12 to 14 bulbs.

Reversing Cotton Conditions

IT's the every day way of selling cotton dress stuffs, to ask high prices when the goods are in demand, and to gradually drop the figures as the season progresses. If you'll read this through, you will find that we have partially reversed this order by offering our low prices *first*. It's only a partial reversal, because the higher prices will not follow later.

Here are September figures on some new, fresh and pretty cottons, at the very beginning of the season.

6c. Shirt waist Cambrics, at 4c.; in pretty well covered patterns that won't need laundering as often as goods with white grounds.
10c. and 12 1-2c. Printed Lawns, at 7c.; in floral designs and conventional figures; printing done on three kinds of cloth—plain, ombre striped and figured spiral stripes.
12½c. yard wide Standard Percales, at 10c.; in all the new striped and plaid designs that make up into such natty shirt waists.
9c. Dress Ginghams, at 6 1-4c.; a great variety of designs in checks, broken plaids and stripes.
50 French Dotted Swisses, at 37 1-2c.; in two sizes of dots of white on black.
WITH THESE, TWO NEW COTTONS—Striped Cotton Crepon that retains its crinkles, printed in dainty floral designs on an ecru ground; at 18c. yd.
Check dimity, from Ireland, in a great variety of small designs, so suitable for children's wear; at 25c. yd.

Wardrobes Many Kinds. IN this new and immense stock are more than fifty styles, ranging in price from $9 to $140. They are of oak, curly birch, bird's-eye maple and mahogany; well made, and highly polished. A good assortment of single-door wardrobes in the lot, appropriate for small apartments. Owners of summer hotels contemplating the purchase of new furniture, will find it profitable to come here. Mention of the more popular sorts below:

At $9—Of oak; 7 ft. high, 34 in. wide, 16 in. deep; 1 large door with fancy shaped panel; 1 large drawer; shelf inside; carved top, panel ends and front.
At $10—Of oak; 6 ft. 4 in. high, 33 in. wide, 16 in. deep; single door; carved top; one large drawer; panel ends and front.
At $12.50—Of oak; 6 ft. 6 in. high, 40 in. wide, 18 in. deep; double doors; panel ends and front.
At $14—Of oak; 8 ft. high, 3 ft. 8 in. wide, 18 in. deep; double doors; 2 large drawers; shelf inside; carved top; panel ends and front.
At $16—Of oak; 8 ft. high, 4 ft. wide, 18 in. deep; 2 large drawers; shelf inside; carved top.
At $16—Of oak; 7 ft. high, 36 in. wide, 18 in. deep; single door with bevel plate mirror 20x30; 1 large drawer; carved top; panel ends and front.
At $22—Of oak; 8 ft. high, 36 in. wide, 22 in. deep; 1 large door with fancy French bevel plate mirror 18x38; a large drawer with cast brass handles; carved top.

Fourth floor.

Bicycle Suits for Boys. THIS is the most complete stock to be found in New York. Sounds like an every-day statement, doesn't it? But it isn't the every-day statement, because it's *true*.

We are not of those who believe that a boy can wear "anything," just because he's a boy. Our boys' clothing is as carefully selected, as correctly cut and as well put together as our men's suits. And there's just as much choice offered. These bicycle suits are cases in point. Late materials; handsome, well-fitting, with extension cuff. Sizes 8 to 16 years,

$5, $6, $6.50, $8.50

Larger sizes, up to 19 years,

$6, $6.50, $7.50, $9.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Vases for Easter Flowers. A splendid collection. Rich Bohemian glass vases, heavily gilded, in handsome shapes, 20c. to $11.25 each. Also crystal glass vases, at 8c. to 75c.

Basement.

Silk Petticoats. THE latest effects; and they're very pretty, too. Make your selection while the assortment is complete. We've got one sort at $5 that you'll say is a very good quality at that price. It's of Roman stripe taffeta, made with a percaline lined Spanish flounce, with narrow ruffle below, and three rows of cording above. Others up to $75. Variety enough, surely. A half-dozen items below, only as suggestions:

At $6.75—Of changeable taffeta; deep Spanish corded flounce, lined with percaline and bound with velveteen.
At $7.50—Of changeable taffeta; umbrella ruffle; skirt extender and dust ruffle.
At $8—Extra quality changeable taffeta; corded umbrella ruffle; dust ruffle and skirt extender.
At $9—Of changeable taffeta; nine-inch ruffle with rows of stitching; also dust ruffle and skirt extender; French back.
At $10.50—Of changeable taffeta; Spanish flounce with five narrow ruffles; dust ruffle and skirt extender.
At $12.50—Of changeable taffeta; umbrella ruffle with two plaited ruffles; dust ruffle and extender.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hosiery and Underwear Particulars. THE very first item in the special list which the hosiery people have prepared for to-day's selling is a *half-price* offer. The others press it closely in many cases. You will really have to see the goods to know what exceptional values they are.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY
At 12 1-2c. pair—Fast black cotton; high spliced heels and double soles; the usual 25c. kind.
3 pairs for 50c.—Fancy lisle thread and cotton hose; black boots, plaid and striped tops, vertical silk stripes and embroidered fronts; fast black cotton with white polka dots; fast black cotton, all black and unbleached feet; have double soles and high spliced heels; were 3 pairs for $1.12.

MEN'S HALF HOSE
At 25c. pair—29 lines, remarkable values, consisting of plaids, stripes, embroidered fronts and printed effects, fine cotton.

WOMEN'S VESTS
At 12 1-2c. each—White ribbed lisle thread, elastic, with plain and fancy trimmed necks; value 25c.
At 25c. each—Fine lisle thread; ribbed, full sizes with plain and lace trimmed necks.
At 3 for $1—Richelieu ribbed; silk mixed; in cream, pink and blue; soft and elastic. Unusual value.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
Fine fancy French cashmere shirts and drawers, proper weight for this season; 4 different lines in stripes and dots; prices were $3, $3.50 and $3.75. Reduced to $1.50 the garment.

Selling on all the above will not begin until 9 A. M.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A FLOOD OF PEACE PETITIONS.

They Pour In on Congressmen in Response to Senator Hanna's Circulars, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The telegraph companies have been doing a rushing business to-day delivering dispatches to Senators and Representatives, imploring them to stand by the President in his endeavor to bring the Spanish-Cuban trouble to a close without the horror of war. Senator Foraker had received at noon about 175 of these dispatches. All of these Monday morning inspirations are about alike. They came from persons, corporations, Boards of Trade, stock brokers, speculators of all kinds, ministers, promoters—in short, all classes of citizens.

There has been some consultation of the recipients of the addresses. Comparisons of their contents and remarks about the simultaneousness of their arrival led to an inquiry as to how the country came to be seized with the desire, on this fourth day of April, to spend so much money in telegraph tolls. Some of those who have inquired have come to the conclusion that Senator Hanna yesterday or earlier sent from Washington, through a bureau organized hastily for the purpose, requests for the responses which have flooded the city almost as completely as the Ohio spread itself over the low level of Shawneetown. A Senator who had received rather more than his share of the telegrams laughed as he turned them over to note the similarity of the expressions employed.

"I find," said he, "a good many dispatches that come from gentlemen who are engaged in selling and buying stocks. I have nothing to say that is derogatory of the stock business, but it offends me to have speculators of that sort send to me to ask that I continue indefinitely the agitation in order that the stock business may thrive. I suppose that my friends who sell and buy gold bricks would much prefer to have the Congress go on threatening war instead of having war and then a settlement that will help stocks and everything else. The man who afflicted the House and the Senate with this plague of 'canned petitions' may find that he has produced an effect contrary to his intention."

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

War or Peace?

MANY of the great strides of civilization have been over dead men's bodies.

In our national existence the right of self-government, commercial independence, a large part of our territory, and the abolition of slavery, all were gained at the point of the sword.

Humanity's gains through Peace and War, respectively, cannot be determined, however, from the history of a single nation or a single epoch.

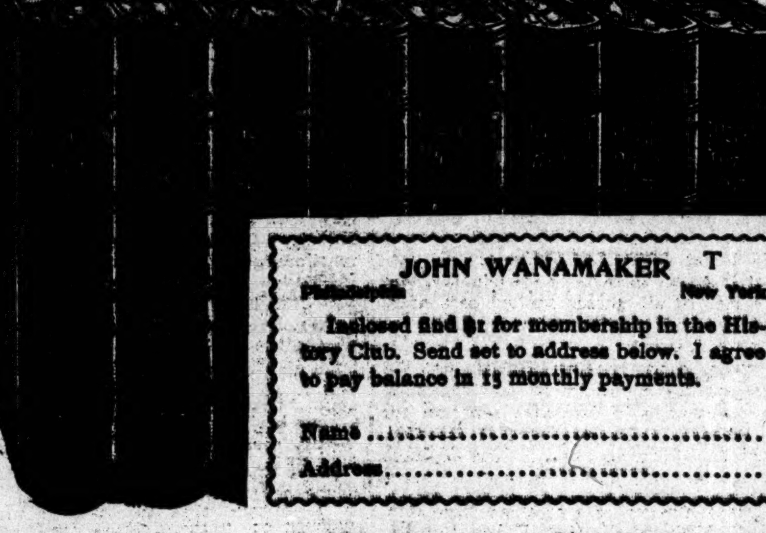
The history of the whole world must be studied in weighing the victories of Peace against those of War.

For this study a single work suffices:

Ridpath's History of the World

covers the whole field so thoroughly that a single reading brings the complete story of human life and human achievements within one's mental grasp.

No one who wishes to respect his own opinions in these stirring times should fail to read this greatest of histories.



JOHN WANAMAKER T
Philadelphia New York
Inclosed find $1 for membership in the History Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.
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Members may resign within ten days, and their payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information sent free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CLARA BARTON'S SUMMONS

Government Wanted to Consult Her Regarding Relief Action in Event of War.

RELIEF SUPPLIES ARE SAFE

Should Hostilities Begin the Red Cross Flag Will Prevent Their Confiscation — Dr. Lesser's Field Staff Ready.

It was learned yesterday at the offices of the Cuban Central Relief Committee that the real reason for Miss Clara Barton leaving Cuba for this country three weeks ago was that she had been called to the United States by the State Department for consultation regarding the mustering of the American Red Cross forces for service in this country and Cuba in case of war. It was thought by the public at the time that Miss Barton had left her work among the Cuban reconcentrados as a result of a misunderstanding between herself and Dr. Louis Klopsch, a member of the Relief Committee, regarding the Red Cross methods of distributing supplies.

Chairman Stephen E. Barton of the Relief Committee said yesterday that previous to Miss Barton's return to this country the Red Cross was charged simply with the distribution of supplies, assisting Consul General Lee. The work of collecting and forwarding the supplies was entirely in the hands of the State Department, represented by the Relief Committee and Gen. Lee.

"The Government realized that in the event of war these supplies would not only be liable to seizure and confiscation by the Spaniards," said Mr. Barton, "but the immense stores already in Havana awaiting distribution would certainly be seized upon to feed the Spanish soldiers. Miss Barton was therefore called here, and the entire system of receiving, storing, and distributing provisions and clothing was placed in the hands of the Red Cross Society. In case war should begin to-morrow we have arranged to place the Red Cross flag over our relief storehouses in Cuba, and the relief ship that is to be chartered by us will also fly the flag. By the international treaty respecting the Red Cross Society, to which Spain is a party, the relief work in Cuba thus protected will go steadily on, even though the two countries should be at war. Although Spain was one of the original sixteen nations who committed themselves to the original treaty, at the Red Cross Convention at Geneva in 1864, her national society has thus far done no work as a body in Cuba. Gen. Blanco and many other high officials are members, however, and it is to be presumed that the relief system would not be interfered with during a war. If Havana were invested, the store of provisions for the relief of the reconcentrados might sorely tempt the Spanish soldiers to loot, but a single act of depredation upon the Red Cross warehouses would call forth the condemnation, if not the active intervention, of other powers, parties to the treaty."

Miss Barton, who left Tampa last night for Havana, was actively engaged while here in gathering the resources of the Red Cross Society for hospital work in the field. It was stated at the offices of the Cuban Relief Committee yesterday that a full corps of surgeons and trained nurses had been selected, and are now holding themselves in readiness for a call to service. Dr. A. S. Lesser of the society, who returned from Havana last Wednesday, it was announced, has already secured his staff and equipments for field work. He has been appointed Surgeon General.

There is no cessation in the steady stream of contributions which has poured into the Relief Committee's hands since its formation. Advices were received yesterday that the second section of the Oregon donation, consisting of seven carloads of provisions, had left Portland. Two carloads are en route from Atlanta. A large shipment was received from Newport, and smaller shipments from at least a score of towns in all parts of the country. Nearly $2,000 has already been subscribed toward the chartering of a vessel to carry supplies from New York and New Jersey to Cuba.

A MOVE TO GAIN TIME.

Spain's Evasive Reply to the United States So Regarded, It Is Said.

LONDON, April 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn on excellent authority that the Spanish reply to President McKinley is regarded as a move to gain time and to avoid replying directly to the American ultimatum. Spain will now find the means of yielding, while saving her face."

MERCHANTS DISCUSS WAR.

Two Opposing Resolutions Offered and Referred to a Committee for Report To-morrow.

The first annual meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York was held yesterday at 241 Fifth Avenue. After the transaction of routine business Edmond R. Lyons offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this board extend to the President its heartiest commendation upon his statesmanlike policy, careful prudence, and sage guidance in the pending controversy between Spain and this country; and it is our hope and wish that his counsel will be followed and upheld by the legislative body of the United States now in session at Washington; and be it further

Resolved, That we look with alarm upon any encroachment upon his prerogative, and trust Congress will not force a war upon this country unless all honorable means, diplomatic or otherwise, have been exhausted.

In discussing the resolution President C. C. Shayne said:

"We have been playing into the hands of Spain within the last two months. I believe the President has erred in the pacific policy which he has adopted thus far. I believe in his patriotism as much as any man, but I do not believe in his advisers. I believe he has not the best advisers in Washington. Is there an occasion for war? I claim there is. We, as a Nation, have stood by long enough and allowed a tyrannical Government to abuse, lash, and whip innocent people and drive them like cattle into a cabin to starve. I claim that that is sufficient for this country to warrant it in demanding that Spain cease. Let Spain cease her continuance of such a policy, and if she does not do so peacefully compel her to do so by the strength of the Nation's strong right arm. The money changers of Wall Street and London cannot control this country.

"Is there a man in the entire country to-day who does not believe that the Maine was blown up and 266 lives sacrificed? Spain knows it, and Spain's guilty knowledge has been exposed through Weyler's letter. Our duty in this present crisis is to call upon the President to say to Spain: 'Withdraw your army from Cuba, pay us $10,000,000 for the loss of the Maine, and give us an answer within fifteen days.'"

J. A. Heckman, Secretary of the board, offered the following substitute for the resolutions introduced by Mr. Lyons, and on his motion both sets of resolutions were referred to the National Legislative Committee, with instructions to report to-morrow:

Resolved, That we are opposed to any continuance of the present diplomatic negotiations, which are based upon a false assumption of right, and which cannot fail to lead to an ignominous failure.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, with all rights thereby implied.

Resolved, That, believing that the destruction of the Maine was an act of war, the United States Congress is hereby requested to take the necessary and proper action as provided by the Constitution of the United States.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President—C. C. Shayne; Second Vice President—R. M. Walters; Secretary—J. A. Heckman; Treasurer—William H. Lent. James Talcott was elected First Vice President, but declined to serve, saying that his business engagements would not permit it.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT'S APPROVAL

Yale Educators Favor a Settlement Without War.

NEW HAVEN, April 4.—President Dwight of Yale University sent the following telegram to President McKinley this evening:

"To His Excellency the President of the United States:

"After conference with members of the several Faculties here, I feel authorized respectfully to assure you that Yale University regards with cordial satisfaction the efforts which you are making to settle our difficulties with Spain without a resort to war, and on terms just and honorable to both nations. "TIMOTHY DWIGHT,
"President of Yale University."

Peace Message from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-day resolutions were adopted favoring the principle of non-intervention by the United States in the affairs of other nations, and requesting President McKinley to continue further his efforts to secure a peaceable settlement of the difficulties.

Bids to Build Chicago Post Office.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Bids were to-day opened at the Treasury Department for furnishing granite and erecting the superstructure of the Post Office at Chicago. Fifteen bids were submitted, that of John Peirce of New York City for $1,987,000 being the lowest.

The Katahdin Under Sealed Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Orders from Secretary Long reached the League Island Navy Yard to-day for the ram Katahdin to leave the yard as soon as she could be made ready. Commander Wilde, who has charge of the ram, was directed to sail for the open sea without a definite destination, and this order was accompanied with sealed orders which are not to be opened till deep water is reached. It is believed the Katahdin will be ready to sail by Thursday.

CUBANS AND AN ARMISTICE

They Would Accept It Only as a Precursor to the Recognition of Their Independence.

SPANISH TROOPS MUST LEAVE

A Statement Attributed to Col. J. J. McCook and Discredited—Senator Lodge Not a Peace Man at This Juncture.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It was learned from the highest authority that the Administration was informed to-day that the Republican Government of Cuba would not accept any scheme of autonomy, and that it would agree to an armistice with Spain only upon the conditions, first, that it should be clearly understood that Cuban independence would be recognized immediately, or at the close of the armistice; and second, that the United States would guarantee the carrying out on the part of Spain of the first condition.

The armistice, in view of the Cuban Government, should be for no other reason than the making of arrangements for the withdrawal of the Spanish troops, and for the protection of Spanish citizens on the island. This is not the kind of armistice that has been suggested in the various plans attributed to the President, Col. J. J. McCook of New York, and others. It is, however, the only kind of armistice, according to the emphatic assertions of the Republican Government of Cuba, that the revolutionists are willing to consider in what they regard as the successful condition of their struggle with Spain.

A prominent Senator, who called at the Navy Department to-day, said that, no matter what the President's message may be, the majority of the Senate and of the House would be found to favor the immediate recognition and guarantee of the independence of Cuba. The department regards this as an assurance that forcible intervention must follow in a few days, and that forcible intervention can mean nothing short of war.

Story Attributed to Col. McCook.

The statement was given out at the White House to-day, in a manner that made it seem semi-official at least, that Col. McCook had said that he was the representative of the Cubans as well as their best friend, and that he knew that they were willing to accept an armistice looking toward a scheme of autonomy that would be broader and more liberal than the present programme of Spain.

As this was exactly along the lines of the President's supposed policy of last week, it soon became current, and was repeated about the White House as having received the President's indorsement. It has been also intimated that it had materially affected Mr. McKinley's attitude and had led him to modify the message to Congress that he is to send in Wednesday morning.

Col. McCook, according to the statement as reiterated about the President's office, said that the Cubans were anxious for a suspension of hostilities in order to consider terms of peace along the lines of a suzerainty or Canadian autonomy, and they would be glad to have the President's good offices toward this end. He added, according to the same statement, that the 150,000 reconcentrados, a large part of whom is composed of women and children, are starving to death, and that war at this juncture would complete their ruin, and that with three armies, that of the United States, that of Spain, and that of Cuba, fighting in the island, there would be nothing left but a waste when peace was reached.

These were almost identically the same statements that had been made on Saturday by a representative of vested interests in Cuba, but they were so emphatically given out to-day from the White House that they caused something of a sensation, as they seemed to put the entire Cuban situation in a new aspect.

Business Circles Not Afraid of War.

As soon, however, as it was learned that the statements had been taken quite seriously they were repudiated, and it was said in correction that Col. McCook had not called at the White House at all, and that the statements sent out from there had been casually heard on the streets as attributed to Col. McCook. It was positively denied that the President had anything to do with the matter, had not commented on the report of Col. McCook's views, and was still firmly intrenched on the position taken up by him last Saturday, as fully reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday; and so the rumor with its sensation fell to the ground.

Col. McCook did call at the Navy Department, however, but made no statement of this nature while there. According to indisputable authority, he was not in a peaceful frame of mind on the Cuban question. He said that the reconcentrados would suffer whether war is declared or an armistice granted, or if the state of half war and rapine continues, but he did not subscribe to the doctrine of peace at any price. It was understood in the department that he held the view of the best element of the business world, that peace would be desirable if it can be obtained in an honorable and otherwise satisfactory way, but that it is not desirable if it must be obtained in any way that will bring discredit upon the courage or the humanitarian sentiment of this country.

It was said that he believes that peace is not indispensable to the United States. He was accompanied by Senator Lodge, who is not a peace man, in this juncture. It is understood, also, that Senator Lodge expressed similar views. The impression the visit of these gentlemen left upon the Navy Department was that the business circles of the country are not so opposed to war as they have been represented to be, but that they prefer war to a retreat at this stage, when retreat would have on it some of the stains of cowardice or inhumanity.

ARMISTICE FOR SPANIARDS.

Blanco and the Autonomists May Declare It Without Consulting the Enemy—Rubens on Dr. Klopsch.

According to advices received in the city yesterday, the appeal of the Autonomist Government to the insurgents for an armistice will be followed by a decree of the Captain General and the Autonomist Government declaring an armistice without regard to the insurgents. Just how an armistice could be made effective without the consent of the enemy was not made apparent, but that such was the intention of the officials in Havana, it was said, would be made known in a day or two, when the decree would be published in the Gaceta Oficial.

Regarding the appeal to the insurgents, a member of the Junta in this city said yesterday: "It is merely a proclamation that cannot possibly reach the insurgents in the field. It will be published and posted, but ignored. The officials at Washington will know how to measure the significance of this move on the part of the Spaniards, because they know at Washington that the members of the Autonomist Cabinet are but the puppets of Blanco. It is really a manifesto issued by the Spanish Captain General, who presumes to address the insurgents as fellow-Cubans over the names of those same puppets. They would not dare to seek a personal conference with the Cuban Generals for the purpose of discussing an armistice, because they know that the insurgents will listen to no proposition but absolute independence, and have given warning that the fate of a spy and a traitor awaits any one who becomes the bearer of other overtures. They have not forgotten the fate of Ruiz."

Horatio S. Rubens, when spoken to in regard to the appeal for an armistice, said: "The Cubans will reject any proposition that does not provide for independence as a preliminary to other steps. The Spaniards tried to force autonomy on us by means of military operations. They signally failed. They then tried bribery on a large scale to attain the same object, but without avail.

"There would appear to be nothing more which they could do to dissuade the Cubans from fighting for absolute independence. If Spain now declares an armistice, it would simply strengthen the Cubans in their conviction that Spain's rule in Cuba is at an end; that she is exhausted, beaten, but yet with her usual diplomatic bad faith would try to turn defeat into victory.

"The declaration of an armistice by Spain would be the acknowledgment of the belligerency of the Cubans, and consequently of the strength of the revolution which they denied."

Mr. Rubens was asked if the Junta had any statement to make concerning the utterances recently attributed to Dr. Klopsch. He replied:

"If this country takes the statement of Dr. Klopsch, who associated only with Spaniards while he was in Cuba, instead of the statements made by the Senators who made tours of inspection and the Consular officers, we should be very much surprised."

Asked what he thought of the prediction also attributed to Dr. Klopsch of the dire consequences of turning the island over to the insurgents, Mr. Rubens in replying intimated that from one whose perspective in the observation of facts was so at variance with that of others who had gone to Cuba for ocular evidence, too much should not be expected in the way of prophesy.

"As for the Cubans," he said, "we are practical men, and have no imagination. We know that a people capable of sustaining a war for three years and keeping up a discipline in the army which is wonderful, when you remember that the men are fighting purely from patriotism, and without any pay and under the worst possible conditions, who have had abroad, prior to and during the revolution, an organization which has stood together as one man for the common cause, and among whom the majority of the educated people were educated in the Republic of France and in this country; such a people, we know, should be capable of governing themselves. At any rate, if they could not get along under republican government, they will not be able to govern themselves under the most liberal form of autonomy as proposed by Spain.

"The result of Mr. Klopsch's observation, therefore, is that Cuba must be left to the tender mercies of the Spanish Government, which is incapable of administering political justice at home, much less to her colonies."

Dr. Louis Klopsch has issued a statement denying certain remarks that had been attributed to him concerning his visit to Washington. He denies that he went to see the President with a "peace-at-any-price" object, and says his meeting with Mr. McKinley was wholly at the suggestion of Assistant Secretary Day.

The published statement that he declared autonomy in Cuba to be a success, he says, is unfounded. Dr. Klopsch says that a fair trial of autonomy is favored by the conservative element in Cuba, which looks upon the experiment hopefully. He says that in the event of war the reconcentrados would be the first to suffer.

THE AUTONOMISTS' MANIFESTO.

Appeal to All Bearing Arms in Cuba to Cease Hostilities and Consider How to Secure Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The home-rule Government of Cuba, through the Cuban Cabinet, of which Premier Galvez is the head, to-day issued a manifesto appealing to all those bearing arms in Cuba, insurgents as well as Spaniards, by mutual consent and understanding to cease hostilities and consider a re-establishment of peace on a strong and firm basis. The manifesto will appear in an extraordinary issue of the Official Gazette, probably to-day, explaining the benefits of home rule, declaring that the Colonial Constitution may be reformed on broad lines, and making a patriotic call for the celebration of peace, after a previous understanding and mutual consent.

One of the paragraphs of the manifesto says:

"The provisional Government ardently desires, as facts prove, that all Cubans, with no exception whatever, should unite in the noble and wise undertaking of restoring peace and harmony upon a strong and enduring basis. The provisional Government, by its own inspiration and also as a faithful interpreter of the warm wishes of the Government of the mother country, addresses itself to the Cubans who are in the field, fighting to attain what in reality has been attained, the triumph of right and justice, with perfect assurance of future improvement, and for the orderly and rising development of all the resources and elements of society.

"Let the noise of arms cease. Let us shake hands. Let us embrace each other warmly as brothers of the Cuban country, regenerated by sacrifice; let us work unitedly to make the Cuban people great, powerful, prosperous. Let us, we sons of Cuba, come to a frank and loyal understanding to deliberate calmly and resolve rightly on the best means to reach by common accord, peace without dishonor to any one, and with honor for all. Let us suspend hostilities in order to hear the voice of patriotism between brothers equally interested in the fate of Cuba.

"The provisional Government comes forward to take the initiative to attain the high ends that have been enumerated, solemnly offering every assurance and always relying on the approbation of the Government of the mother country."

CUBANS WILL NOT COMPROMISE.

No Armistice Until Their Independence Is Recognized, Says Quesada.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senor Quesada, representing the Cuban Junta in Washington, said to-day:

"The Cubans will never consent to an armistice until their independence is recognized. Until that time they will not cease fighting. When independence is recognized the Cubans will consent to an armistice for the settlement of the conditions in the island."

This statement was made in reply to a query as to what the Cubans would do with regard to the recent appeal by the Cuban autonomist Cabinet.

HAVANA MAN SAYS NO WAR.

Spain, He Asserts, Will Withdraw Peaceably in May—English Active in Investments.

Acting on information received from a prominent business man of Havana, who has large interests in Cuba, James C. Holden, President of the National Safe Deposit Company, has been endeavoring for some weeks to form a syndicate to buy up sugar estates in Cuba, from which, so Mr. Holden's informant writes, there is bound in time to be a fortune realized, and which can now be purchased very cheaply. So far Mr. Holden has met with no success. He anticipated none, as investors, he says, are very shy of Cuban property while affairs are in their present unsettled condition.

The letters of the Havana merchant assert, however, that war is not a probability, and Mr. Holden says that his correspondent is in a position to know whereof he writes. In a letter to Mr. Holden, sent from Havana on March 16 last, his correspondent says:

> Referring to the present political situation, I can say that there is no foundation in war talk. Matters here will be arranged to the satisfaction of the United States without the firing of a gun either by Spain or the United States, all the reports of strained relations notwithstanding.

In a letter written on March 23, Mr. Holden's correspondent says:

> In regard to the situation here I reiterate that Spain, after a show of resistance, will give in to the United States and leave the island. Such is a pre-arranged affair between Washington and Madrid. All indications here point that way.
>
> As I plainly indicated before, Uncle Sam is to have his own way in all respects, and Spain will be compelled to evacuate this island on or about the middle of May. Such will be brought about without any war. English capitalists, whose representatives are now here, have been buying up about fifteen cigar factories, big and little, and have deposited with a foreign banking house £100,000, about 12½ per cent. of the total purchase price. This happened twelve days ago. Another syndicate acquired about 500 square miles of land for £50,000, and so it goes, and we who have the best chances in the world are letting our opportunities slip. What a pity it is to have to record such a dismal tale.

The final letter from the Havana man was received yesterday, after Mr. Holden had written that buyers were shy and the formation of a syndicate now not possible. It says:

> I regret that you do not seem to take my suggestions about forming a syndicate as suggested in my report of the 16th inst. It is really astonishing that so many brilliant chances are allowed to pass by without being utilised by people in the States. Well, what is their loss is England's gain. Many of their representatives are active just now, as explained in the previous letters.

AT THE HOTELS.

EMPIRE—Nathan Peabody, Boston; Alfred Kendrick, London.
FIFTH AVENUE—John A. Horn, President of the Mutual Life Assurance Company, Springfield; Judge Martin S. Stover, Amsterdam.
GRAND—Frank B. Conger, Washington.
HOFFMAN—Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany.
HOLLAND—Dr. M. H. Richardson, Boston; Theodore Cuyler Patterson, Philadelphia.
IMPERIAL—E. C. McEntee, Albany; Judge John H. Coyne, Geneseo.
MANHATTAN—Melvin O. Adams, Boston.
NETHERLAND—T. Shaw Lafe, England; J. D. Rollins, Washington.
SAVOY—Dr. W. H. Davis, Chicago; Malcolm J. Bruce, Washington.
WALDORF—J. Price Wetherill, Philadelphia; Arthur Bergshall, London.
WINDSOR—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington; Judge W. G. Hawkins, Jr., Pittsburg; F. de Planta, Switzerland.

W. & J. Sloane

Are exhibiting advance samples of the latest novelties in

French and English Cretonnes.

Orders taken for goods to arrive early this month.

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Wedding Rings

In 14 and 18 Carat Gold.

We have added a new line of 14 carat gold wedding rings, absolutely correct in quality and design, costing from $3.50 to $10.00.

The same weights, in 18 carat gold, from $4.00 to $15.00.

Solitaire diamond and pearl engagement rings at a moderate cost.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Adam, dry goods; 55 White Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Baker & Ginsberg, Baltimore, Md.; T. Baker, clothing; S. Ginsberg, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. Connelly, trimmings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. G. Porter, laces and veilings; 438 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Evoy, carpets; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; H. S. Cohn, silks; Hoffman House.
Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. C. Coffey, millinery; 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. Greenwald, notions; 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Dreyfuss, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Rieke, C. H., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; C. F. Rieke, notions; H. Bennett, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hirsh, Frank, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, piece goods; Grand Hotel.
Johnston-Fife Hat Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. A. Johnston, hats and caps; Grand Hotel.
Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. E. Jones, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Kaufman, J., Lebanon, Penn.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lopp, Harris & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. E. Harris, clothing; Grand Hotel.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Vanderpyl, hosiery and underwear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Quackenbush Goo Company, Troy, N. Y.; R. B. Coupland, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.
Beafman, Burger & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Burger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Robinson, A. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. D. Robinson, notions, laces, furnishing goods, and linens; Hotel Imperial.
Saul, Julius, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Saul, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. Robinson, notions and fancy goods; Holland House.
Showers, E., Chicago, Ill.; dress goods, carpets, and cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Simon, L. B., Pittsfield, Mass.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Einstein, J., Savannah, Ga.; hats and caps; Hoffman House.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, ladies and infants' wear and gloves; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Fecheimer, M. & L. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Kiefer, clothing; 59 Leonard Street; Plaza Hotel.
Goldsmith, S. A., Company, New London, Conn.; S. Hess, notions and fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Union Hotel.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
York, John, Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. B. Vosburgh, jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

IF VALUES AND PRICE were rightly measured the Suits and Top Coats we make to order for

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would not be allowed to leave for less than $30. Nor are we the only ones to say it. Money back if dissatisfied.

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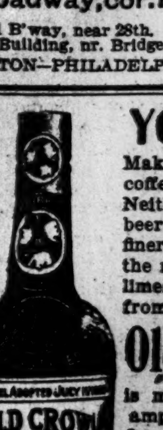

Make a good cup of tea, or coffee, with poor water. Neither can you make good beer or Whiskey, and the finer the water the better the results. The far-famed limestone water spring from which the

Old Crow Rye

is made, is a shining example of the potent influence it has, together with strictly first-class grain, cleanliness, and the scientific formula of James Crow, produced an article that is far ahead of any and all others. Buy only of reliable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO.
69 Fulton St., also
Broadway and 27th St., N. Y.

THE SHAWNEETOWN FLOOD

Believed that One Hundred Persons Lost Their Lives in the Rush of Waters.

SCENES OF DESOLATION

A Telephone Operator Gave Warning of the Approaching Waters and Escaped with His Instruments —Relief for Starving People.

RIDGEWAY, Ill., April 4.—The latest news from Shawneetown shows that the first reports of the flood were exaggerated. It is believed that the death list will not exceed 100, and may not run over 50. The lighting plant was destroyed, and in the flickering gaze of lanterns and electric lights from the steamers the search in the town for bodies is made.

The Mayor of the town has telephoned to neighboring towns that a quarter of the population has been lost. The towns along the Ohio River and in the immediate vicinity of Shawneetown have responded liberally with supplies, and there are now half a dozen boats en route to the town with provisions and clothing, while Gov. Tanner has sent a special train from Springfield with emergency rations and beds and clothing for 2,000 people, which will greatly alleviate the sufferings of the people. The train was given the right of way from Springfield to as close a point as possible to Shawneetown.

Sunday was a beautiful day, and hundreds of people were along the levees that are built at the north and south ends of the town and as a result many escaped death. Many of those who perished turned back at the first alarm in an effort to save valuables in the house.

There are scores of stories told of heroic deeds. One man was seen on the roof of his house, but slipped off into the flood in an effort to rescue a woman who was clinging to a part of a house.

Another man was safe on a section of a roof and leaped off to rescue a baby. He saved the child, but was lost himself. At the first alarm hundreds ran for the boats tied up at the wharf and for the levee and high hills back of the town, never stopping to gather up household goods or valuables, and escaped.

Telephone Manager Gave Warning.

George Benneker, the manager of the Cumberland Telephone Company, when he looked out of the window and saw the flood coming, telephoned to Mount Vernon that the town was doomed, and then escaped. The cry that the north levee had broken was spread with lightning rapidity through the town. The noise caused by the break was heard for miles.

Those who acted promptly and ran for safety escaped, but the majority of those who did not heed the warning and hesitated were lost. To-night water stands over nearly every foot of the town, the business section being under from ten to twenty feet, and other sections to three and four feet.

The entire business section of the city, it is believed, has been ruined, as in many of the stores the water is above the counters and in others it has reached the ceiling and is pouring into the upper floors.

The town had just purchased a mammoth pump in St. Louis, and this led many to believe that there was no danger of the levee which cost $350,000, giving way, although the river was very high.

The rush of water was stopped when it got to the south levee and the town began to fill. Men, women, and children fled for their lives. Four feet of the front levee remained out of water. To this slight hope for life clung humans and animals, all fighting for a foothold. The Court House, bank building, and Riverside Hotel soon filled with people.

The Riverside to-night is a refuge for 400 women and children. Not a pound of provisions has been saved, and very little furniture, the town being surrounded by a levee. All bodies will be recovered when the water recedes.

Sunday School Children Escaped.

A line of big hills rises a mile back from the town. To this rushed the people in tears. Some reached the hills, many did not. To see anxious ones seeking those whom they will not find until the waters give up the dead is far more pitiful than words can describe.

The rain came to a stand yesterday and lacked three feet and over of reaching the top. The river coming to a stand, and reports of the river falling all the way above, augmented by a beautiful day, led every one to feel secure.

The Sunday schools had just let out, and most of the children were walking on the levee. But for this fact a hundred children would have gone down to a watery grave.

After his first escape, Manager Benecker of the telephone company secured a boat and fought his way through the torrent to the foot hills with his instruments, and tapped the wire to Mount Vernon, Ind., and Evansville, which he notified as well as he could of the extent of the terrible calamity. Mayor Aiken of Evansville reported he had two boats.

Rescued Sixty-seven Persons.

Two thousand people are huddled on the levee and in the hotel to-night, and not a mouthful of food is in sight. The relief boats from Evansville are hourly expected. The force of water was so great that two-story frame houses were crushed like shells. Many people sought refuge in these frame buildings, because they were safe in other floods. The ferryboat and another small boat from Mount Vernon arrived [illegible] 3 A. M. Frank Robinson and Marshal [illegible]cott in a skiff rescued sixty-seven [illegible] from floating débris and saw many drowned. Cyrus Deveres rescued thirteen people, among them three little children.

Floating on a house roof, the father and mother had perished. City Marshal Wetteran, from street to street, shouted for all to abandon their goods and go to the levee. Hundreds were saved by his emphatic way. At 8 o'clock to-night the steamers Isabel and Royal have arrived from Evansville with some provisions, but not near enough to feed the starving people. To add to the manifold horrors to-day a cold rain has blown from east from off the river. The people on the levee have no protection whatever.

Some of the Dead.

Among these known to be lost are:

Mrs. C. R. Galloway, Mayor Galloway, Dora Galloway, Mrs. Charles Clayton, Charles Clayton, M. Clayton, Jesse Clayton, Myrtle Clayton, Mrs. Paul Phelan, Mary Phelan, Gertie Clayton, Brownie Clayton, W. Callicott, Mrs. W. C. Callicott, Col. John Callicott, Henry McAllister, and Mary McAllister.

Noah Welch, Mrs. Noah Welch, Frank Morrison, Ellen McAllister, Ella Rineholt, Jennie Rineholt, Mrs. John Holly, Mrs. Ed Flick, John Flick and adopted daughter, Mrs. Fred Rineholt, Caroline Spalding, Richard Fletcher.

Cypress Junction is almost surrounded by water, which has overflowed the banks of the Wabash and is covering the entire country. The overflow from the broken dike at Shawneetown has backed up two miles inland, but is to-night slowly receding.

Father Buckman Rang a Church Bell.

Mrs. Harriet Dumont was one of the arrivals to-night from the flooded district. Mrs. Dumont, in company with a friend, was walking along the levee at the time the break occurred. She said:

"It was about 4:25 in the afternoon when we were startled by hearing the bells of the churches clanging. People began running in all directions, and somebody shouted that the levee had broken. We ran to my friend's home and went up stairs. Within ten minutes the water came pouring down the street, and within twenty minutes more it had risen almost to the second floor of the house. My friend's husband then came to us with a skiff and took us to the Riverside Hotel. The first alarm was given by Father Buckman, who began ringing the bell of the Church of the Immaculate Conception."

The lower portions of Carmi, Ill., on the Wabash River, is entirely flooded. The water reaches half way to the second stories of the houses.

Gov. Tanner this afternoon started from Springfield 100 tents, blankets enough for 200 people and a sufficient amount of prepared food for the immediate relief of 1,200 people. He also wired W. S. Phillips, President of the Gallatin County Bank here, to draw upon him for $3,000 as an immediate relief fund. Gov. Tanner has issued a proclamation to the public to send in relief in care of Mr. Phillips at this place. The Odd Fellows and Masonic lodges are supervising the distribution of supplies.

All the carpenters in Ridgeway fell to making flat boats this morning, and an impromptu ferry has been established. The backwater is a mile wide at the crossing point, the river being seven miles wide. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern tracks are under five feet of water for five miles north of Cypress Junction.

Many Negroes Unable to Escape.

Edward Flake, whose wife was drowned to-day, said there were fifteen people in his house when the flood struck the building. Only himself and one other succeeded in escaping. Mr. Flake was hysterical from grief and could not give the names of the thirteen who were lost. Marsh Callicutt, the son of W. Callicutt, who perished, made a heroic effort to save his parents.

He secured a rowboat and got within forty feet of the home where his mother and father were imprisoned, but the swift current prevented him from coming nearer. The parents stood in the yard, in water to their armpits, awaiting the arrival of the boat. Suddenly a wave swept them into the current, and they were drowned before their son's eyes.

George Harrietson, a merchant, seized his little grand-daughter when the water struck his store, and, holding her above his head, waded, armpit deep, toward higher ground. A boat picked them both out of the water. David Rookendoffer and wife were in their home directly in the path of the huge wave that swept through the broken dike. Their little son in the yard saw the wave coming and hurriedly climbed a tree.

The father and mother had time to rush up stairs before the house was swept from its foundations. They climbed to the roof as the house floated off, and heard their little son in the tree crying, "Good-bye, papa and mamma." The agonized parents were powerless to go to his assistance, and in a few moments the house had been carried beyond the reach of the boy's voice. They floated from the north levee to the south levee, the distance of a mile, and were taken off in safety. The little boy was subsequently rescued. Mr. Rookendoffer said that as he floated down the current on the house top he saw people drowning on all sides.

The colored quarter of the city was completely inundated. It is believed that a large number of colored people perished, as the ground was flooded in a twinkling, and to-night the water is twenty-five feet deep in that locality. Every means is used to provide food and shelter for the hundreds of homeless refugees. Last night all buildings situated on high ground were crowded. Hundreds are to-night sleeping on the river banks under such rude shelter as they can construct.

Loss of Life in the Bottoms.

PADUCAH, Ky., April 4.—According to news received here to-night Shawneetown was not the only point that suffered from the bursting of the levee. The water has spread over a wide area of farming country above and below Shawneetown, doing incalculable damage and causing, it is said, some loss of life in the bottoms. The names of the victims in the country could not be learned. Boats loading for up-river points to-morrow will carry many from this city who have friends and relatives in Shawneetown.

It is impossible to get a correct list of the dead. Great uneasiness and distress exists here. A relief meeting will be held at once in Paducah, and a fund subscribed for the benefit of the sufferers at Shawneetown. Already volunteer subscriptions are being made.

TALE OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

A River Sailor Saves Himself with Others on a Wharf Boat and Sees the Flood.

PADUCAH, Ky., April 4.—When death swept into ill-starred Shawneetown yesterday on the crest of a mighty flood, there were few who watched the progress of the monster that lived to tell the awful tale. But among the eye-witnesses who lived is Edward Walton, who has reached Paducah. Walton is a steamboat hand; he had left the packet at Shawneetown, and was spending an idle Sunday afternoon in that village when the levee broke. Possibly, of all those in Shawneetown, he had the clearest view of disaster.

Walton says a wall of water twenty feet high came without warning. The first intimation he had was when he heard a roaring behind him to the north, as he lounged along the bank of the main levee. Then he saw the yellow torrent coming. He declares that it looked like a low hill, the spreading waters forming the sloping sides, and the crest of the flood the top.

Walton was near the wharf boat. Realizing what had happened he ran for that vantage ground and reached its decks as the waters began to fill the streets and yards of the well-kept place. Hundreds residing in the front part of town were, like Warner, more fortunate than those living in the lower part. They caught an inkling of the oncoming disaster, and fear of an awful death gave them speed. Men, women, and children ran like deer. The big, clumsy wharf boat, anchored at the narrow landing, offered a place of refuge. The panic-stricken mob poured on board, and none too soon.

In a few moments the land they had left was submerged, but, safe for the time being upon their ark of salvation, they wached the destruction of their homes and the death of family, friends, and neighbors.

Walton assisted women and children on board the wharf boat; then he watched the hideous panorama that spread out below in this second Johnstown.

In less than fifteen minutes Shawneetown was lost. From where Walton stood he had a good view of the town. Once he passed through a cyclone on the Upper Mississippi, but he declared that its terrors were feeble compared to the power of the flood at Shawneetown yesterday. Big houses, stanchly built, were overturned and smaller ones were carried away. He saw one man slide off a floating roof to help a child which clung to some floating wreckage, and both perished before his eyes. Victims would run from their houses before the water reached them, but by the time they had traveled a few rods the waters would overtake them and then the end was speedy.

A few strong swimmers saved themselves, but some were engulfed in the huge wave. For the women and children and older persons there was no hope. One or two who gained some piece of drifting débris kept their heads above water for a little while, but most of them finally perished. Walton watched a mass of lumber from a millyard come right down the middle of a street with two young men upon it. When he looked again the timbers were scattered and the youths were gone.

"I never saw anything rise like that water," said he. "It seemed to me that it was hardly a minute before the flood was twenty feet deep and was up to the second story of houses down in the lower part of the town. A whole lot of people, I heard, were caught in a church and drowned before they got out of doors. The water ran down the streets swifter than any river channel I ever saw. I noticed a man start to climb out of a second-story window into a tree after he found that he could not run, but the water was right up around his feet in a second. He saved himself, but he had to move as fast as lightning."

Shawneetown, Ill.

Shawneetown is a post village and the county seat of Gallatin County, Ill. It is on the Ohio River, about 62 miles below Evansville and 162 miles by rail southeast of Springfield. It is the southeastern terminus of the Springfield Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and is on the St. Lous and Southeastern Railroad. It contained a Court House, five churches, a National bank, a banking house, a large hotel, three newspaper offices, two steam grist mills, a foundry, a machine shop, and manufactures of wagons, staves, sash, blinds, &c. Coal was mined there, and there are lead deposits near the place. The population numbered about 2,000.

Haas-Salomon.

The wedding of Miss Hannah A. Salomon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Salomon Salomon of 228 East Sixty-eighth Street, and Abraham Haas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Haas of 105 East Sixty-fourth Street, took place at 6 P. M. yesterday in the Temple of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise officiated, assisted by the Rev. Edward Kartschmaroff. The edifice was beautifully decorated with lilies and roses, and a concert by an orchestra of twenty pieces preceded the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Elsie Salomon, the bride's sister. The bridesmaids were Miss Hannah Salomon, Miss Emily Haas, Miss Martha Haas, and Miss Weiner. Robert Schwarts was best man. The ushers included Herman Salomon, Richard Weil, Joseph Wolf, Samuel L. Feiber, and David Weiner. A reception and wedding supper in Delmonico's large ballroom followed. The newly married couple received beneath a floral canopy. Mr. and Mrs. Haas will live in New Rochelle.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup North and South, East and West, this old reliable remedy is found to be the best cure for croup, cough, grippe and bronchitis. 25 cents.

CUBANS HEAR OF A PLAN

H. S. Rubens Protests Vigorously Against an Alleged Scheme of Intervention.

MONEY INTERESTS ACCUSED

Charged with Pushing a Proposition to Seize Cuba and Hold It for the Expenses of War and a Maine Indemnity.

The general tenor of reports from Washington yesterday were of such a nature as to cause great satisfaction among the crowds of Cubans who gathered in the waiting room at the headquarters of the Junta, in New Street. Yet there were evidences of high nervous tension, hinging on the prospective message of the President and the anticipation of what the week may bring forth.

It was not commonly known, however, among the Cubans that any question causing misgivings had arisen among their leaders. "Will Cuba be free?" is the question that has thus far brought forth only one answer from those in authority at the Junta. In the fight with Spain they have ever shown the utmost hope of the ultimate outcome, and in reply to all the reports of alleged propositions from this country to Spain looking to the pacification of the island without the proviso of independence first, they have invariably said that the United States could bring the Cubans to terms on such a basis only at the point of the bayonet, but that the people of this country would never ally themselves with the Spanish monarchy against an oppressed people, who were only following their own illustrious example.

In the armistice plan, as originally discussed, by which it was understood the United States Government was to use its influence to secure the agreement of the insurgents, the Junta saw only an attempt on the part of Spain to bring about an antagonism between the Cubans and Americans. It was not believed, however, that by any diplomatic arrangement which Spain could make the Cubans and the United States could be arrayed against each other. There is no fear now that Spain may accomplish such a result, but a new ground for apprehension has arisen.

Mr. Rubens Shows Feeling.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Junta, rarely displays an emotional side to his character, but he spoke with very evident feeling yesterday when he made the following statement:

"I am informed," said he, "on reliable authority that the financial element among the so-called 'peace-at-any-price' men, finding that action is inevitable on the Cuban question by the United States, now propose, that instead of recognizing the independence of Cuba and then intervening, the United States shall simply intervene, without recognition of independence, shall seize Cuba and hold the island to cover the expense of the war and an indemnity for the Maine. According to this plan a pretense will also be made of seizing the Philippines and Puerto Rico, but the real object will be either to force the Cubans to annexation with the United States, or to sell the island to the highest bidder, which would have to be Spain, since this Government has gone on record that under no circumstances will the United States tolerate the possession of Cuba by any other European power than Spain.

"It is intended to ignore absolutely the fact that the Cubans have not only for the last three years, but also from 1868 to 1878, fought for independence, and that they have made sacrifices of blood and money unequaled in the history of the world. These persons would now treat them, not like human beings with high political aspirations, but like cattle which pass as property with the title of the land.

Would Be an Unholy War.

"The President is quoted as saying that he would rather have his Administration go down in ignominy than to wage an unholy war. To come in at the eleventh hour and carry out this programme of the money-changers would be the most unholy war ever fought under the banner of a republic. Rather let the Cubans be exterminated fighting like men for independence than to be betrayed and sold like slaves.

"I cannot believe that the American people would uphold such a movement. I do not think that for such a purpose there would be any volunteers; the American people would have to be driven to enlistment. The Cubans in arms would certainly never co-operate for such an object with the forces of the United States.

"The programme involves force as much against the Cubans as against the Spaniards. The President in his message denounced as a crime the annexation of Cuba by force. To intervene without previously recognizing the independence of the Cuban Republic is to deprive the Cubans of the territory which they have succeeded in occupying, of the military force acquired by untold sacrifices, of the advantage of their present position at the opening of the wet season, and of the independence for which alone they have fought against such barbaric methods as have hitherto been unknown to civilization."

Mr. Rubens closed by repeating that any plan which failed to provide for the independence of Cuba as a preliminary step could be prosecuted only against the protest of the Cubans.

HEAVY CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

$16,000,000 Demanded by Americans Who Have Suffered in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Claims against Spain aggregating $16,000,000 for injury and loss incident to the war in Cuba have been filed with the State Department by citizens of the United States residing in that country. They cover claims for personal injury, imprisonment, loss of stock, burning of sugar plantations, &c.

All are properly indexed at the State Department, and then sent to Minister Woodford at Madrid, where they are presented to the Spanish Government for adjudication.

CLERGYMAN'S PICTURE OF CUBA.

Revocation of Reconcentrado Order a Farce, Says the Rev. Eugene May.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Rev. Eugene May, who has been traveling in Cuba, returned to his home here yesterday. His report of the conditions in the island differs in no essential detail from that of Senators Proctor, Thurston, Gallinger, and others who have recently spoken and written on the subject. Dr. May says, in addition:

"The recent revocation of the reconcentrado order is a farce, as the people to whom it applies are too ill to work and have nothing with which to start had they the strength. Blanks have been issued to the starving wretches which are to be filled out with requisitions for whatever they need and sent to Havana. The mockery of it is that the farce ends with sending in the blanks. Nothing more is ever heard of them.

"The relief work is going forward rapidly in 210 towns, but there are between 50,000 and 110,000 reconcentrados who must die, however generous the relief, for they are already beyond help."

SPANIARDS KILLED IN AMBUSH.

Two Hundred Insurgents Surprise 25 Soldiers in Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, April 4.—A Spanish report says that a party of 200 insurgents, at the Plantation of El Dessuido, Province of Puerto Principe, recently surprised twenty-five Spanish soldiers by an ambuscade, killing one officer and twelve soldiers and wounding six soldiers.

It is added that a detachment of 100 Spanish troops went to the assistance of the surviving Spaniards, who were surrounded, and dispersed the insurgents, inflicting considerable loss upon the enemy.

Lost.

"Miss Sylvia, I want you to help me win a little wager. Ruggles, here, says you can't give an answer to a question without beginning it with a 'why, ah,' and I say you can. Can't you?"

"Wy, ah—I didn't know I was in the habit of—"

"Ruggles, you've won."—Chicago Tribune.

Easter Gift.
What is more appropriate than Lundborg's Perfume Vio-Violet?

FOR VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama Introduces a Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Representative Joseph Wheeler of Alabama introduced a bill in the House to-day to provide for the organization of volunteer reserves to the land and naval forces of the United States.

The members are to be divided into three classes. The First Reserve is to be subject to the first call for service in time of war or invasion, and the second and third classes, to be known as the Second and Third Reserves, respectively, are to be subject to the second and following calls to fill the ranks in the organization to which they belong.

The Adjutant General of the army and the Adjutant Generals of the several States and Territories are to take charge of and carry into effect the organization prescribed. All officers of and below the grade of Colonel in the military reserve and of Captain in the naval reserve are to be appointed by the Governors of the States. Higher officers will be appointed by the President when necessary.

The muster roll of the Volunteer Reserve is to be revised on the first day of January in each year by the addition of members who have volunteered during the year and the erasure of those who have died or have become disabled.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE AFFAIRS.

Enlistments and Letters of Approval Coming In Rapidly.

Several hundred additional enlistments in the National Volunteer Reserve arrived yesterday from all sections of the country, and many men of all classes applied personally at the reserve headquarters to enlist for war with Spain.

It was said by Secretary Kelley that the bill asking for a charter for the organization, together with National sanction for the reserve, would be presented by Gen. Schofield to Congress to-day. It is expected that the bill will be passed without opposition.

A communication was received from Gen. John P. Donohue of Washington, the National Commander of the United Veteran Legion, stating that he would be in this city Tuesday to lend to the movement whatever aid was in his power.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne has asked to be allowed to join the reserve. He says in his letter:

"I can secure, if authorized and accepted, a brigade of 5,000 men already organized and equipped at their own expense, who have been drilled for months past twice a week, officered, and prepared to march."

A letter approving the movement and containing an enlistment blank properly filled out was received from Gen. Lew Wallace.

Gov. J. H. Budd of California sent word through Adjt. Gen. A. W. Barrett assurances of his loyalty and hearty support of the cause. Ex-United States Senator M. C. Butler writes from Washington giving assurances of his hearty support, and adds that there should be a standing army of 50,000 men in this country.

WORK ON COAST DEFENSES.

Arrangements Made for System of Submarine Mines in Harbors.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has taken action for the immediate utilization of the additional allowance of $1,000,000 made to his department by the President. Orders have been given for the resumption of work on fortifications and arrangements have been made also for the establishment of a system of submarine mines and torpedoes at harbors along the coast, where such means of defense are deemed essential in case of hostilities.

These orders have necessitated a partial rearrangement of the engineer department as at present organized. Nearly all the younger members of the corps engaged in river and harbor works in the interior have been detached from such duty for the present and ordered to report to the officers engaged in strengthening the defenses of the coast by the erection of batteries and submarine mines.

This action will not result in any neglect in the prosecution of river and harbor work in progress, as other arrangements have been made for that, but on the other hand will enable the department to expedite the preparations for the National defense.

VETERINARIANS TO VOLUNTEER.

University of Pennsylvania Society Would Help in War.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—It has been decided at a meeting of the Veterinary College Society of the University of Pennsylvania to offer the Government the services of the members of the society in the event of war with Spain.

The resolution adopted by the meeting states in substance that if there should be an invasion of Spanish territory and need for cavalry, artillery, and wagon trains, the members of the society feel that they could be of service in maintaining the efficiency of the horses and mules employed, and in inspecting animals for these branches of the service as well as the meat-producing animals consumed by the army.

REGULAR TROOPS READY TO MOVE.

Infantry at Plattsburg and Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen Prepared.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 4.—The Twenty-first United States Infantry, stationed at the Plattsburg, N. Y., barracks, is held in readiness to move at an hour's notice in the event of hostilities with Spain. The Delaware and Hudson Railway keeps two locomotives and a train of twenty-four cars in constant readiness for the prompt transportation of the regiment to the seaboard. Fifteen members of the above-mentioned regiment, having been transferred to the Seventh United States Artillery, left Plattsburg last night for New York. The United States Cavalry in barracks at Fort Ethan Allen, near Burlington, Vt., has for several days been in a position to move at an hour's notice. A railway train has been placed at the disposal of the cavalry.

Government Land on Staten Island.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—Gov. Black to-day formally transferred to the United States Government absolute right, title, and jurisdiction over the land on Staten Island which has been purchased by the Federal Government from private individuals to be used to form a part of the New York Harbor defense. This action on the part of the Governor was necessary, although the property belonged to private individuals, because the State has bottom title to all its territory. The transfer of jurisdiction in cases of this character can be made by the Governor under authority of Chapter 391 of 1896.

Ten-Inch Guns for Key West.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 4.—This afternoon the Bethlehem Iron Company shipped two big ten-inch guns to Key West. These, together with one shipped on Saturday, will be loaded on a vessel at Jersey City and sent quickly as possible to their destination. A disappearing gun carriage was also shipped to-day, and another will follow in a few days. Every branch of the company's ordnance works is running day and night, and scores of extra mechanics are at work. The guns and fixings shipped to-day weighed fifty tons each.

More Beef Ordered in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 4.—G. H. Hammond & Co.'s big packing houses at Hammond are working night and day to get out another rush order from the Government. The order was received Saturday for 90,000 cases of corned beef. This is the second rush order received from the Government within the last few days. It is expected that the beef will be shipped to New York Tuesday on special through trains. From New York it will be distributed to the army and the navy.

SECRETARY LONG SPEAKS.

Gives Some Points Concerning the Message After a Cabinet Meeting —Satisfactory to Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The President has completed his Cuban message, and it will be presented to Congress on Wednesday. Secretary Long, after the special Cabinet meeting to-night, authorized the publication of this statement:

The message, which is itself is long, will not be accompanied by the Consular reports dealing with the state of affairs in Cuba. These will go to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate for their private information and will not be made public just now. The diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Spain will not be submitted at present.

The Cabinet meeting lasted from 8 until after 11, and was devoted entirely to the careful reading and discussion of the President's draft of his message. Every member of the Cabinet was present. The document was gone over point by point, and met with the approval of the Cabinet in every material respect. The only changes made were in a few points of verbiage. When the meeting was over and the members dispersed, there was a general air of relief and satisfaction on all faces, as though the air had been cleared of doubt and the members, firmly resolved on what they deemed the proper course of action, had set out to follow the course to its logical conclusion. The suspense evidently was over.

Secretary Long apparently had been deputed as spokesman for the meeting, and gave the above brief statement. As to the character of the message he refused to speak. It was learned from other sources, however, that the message is, in part, a review of Spain's course in the present and previous wars in Cuba. That it will contain some definite recommendations may be inferred from the remark of one member: "While I can say nothing explicit concerning the details of the message," said he, "I may say that it is a strong, explicit statement, and one with which Congress will be thoroughly in accord."

It was suggested that Congress was pretty thoroughly in accord with the Foraker resolution, but nothing more explicit could be obtained.

It is understood that while the consular reports on Cuba are withheld from the public for the present out of regard for their authors, who are still in Cuba, their publication is not deemed essential by the Cabinet. One member in discussing this point said: "They contain only information which has by this time been quite thoroughly presented to the public from other sources."

From the fact that the diplomatic correspondence is not presented with the message it is inferred that its main features are touched on in the message itself, whether in the form of extracts or merely in substance. The fact that the Autonomist Cabinet of Cuba had issued an appeal to the insurgents for an armistice with the idea of arranging peace is regarded here by the best-informed members of the Administration to be simply a covert effort to induce the Cubans to surender. It is not taken seiously, as the opinion is general that the insurgents will consider nothing of the kind.

ON PAPAL MEDIATION.

The London Times Believes that the President Gave Some Encouragement to the Idea.

LONDON, April 5.—The Times says editorially this morning: "It is to be supposed that President McKinley gave some encouragement to the idea of Papal mediation, but found the country not likely to accept it. The truth is, mediation and arbitration are very beautiful theoretically, but very difficult in practice, and the differences between Spain and the United States are too great and too substantial to be treated by that rose-water method."

The general drift of the editorials in the morning papers is that, however desirable peace may be, there is little hope left that the Pope will succeed, as the insurgents are not likely to consent to an armistice. All the forecasts of President McKinley's message regard it as rather warlike.

BERLIN, April 5.—The Berliner Post says: "The attempts at joint European intervention between Spain and the United States failed owing to a divergence of views. Emperor William declined to mix himself in the affair. It is doubtful if the United States at the Pope's word would consent to have a fat morsel torn from its grasp."

FRANCE PROMPTED BY THE POPE

M. Hanotaux Induced to Instruct M. Cambon to Try and Prevent War.

LONDON, April 5.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"I now learn from the best source that, besides his action through the American prelates in the United States, the Pope worked especially through France, inducing M. Hanotaux to send to M. Cambon, the French Minister at Washington, most precise and urgent instructions to do his best to prevent war.

"I am assured also that the Pontiff induced France to take the initiative for a collective European action, to take effect at Washington and also at Madrid; but at the latter only nominally. However, the project had to be abandoned, as, while Spain has kept the different Cabinets informed of her proceedings, the United States, on the contrary, has maintained complete silence."

CAPT. CROWNINSHIELD'S TRIP.

Report that It Referred to the Purchase of an Island.

From sources believed to be authentic it was learned yesterday that when Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, made his recent trip among the West Indies, for the purpose, as it was eventually reported, of studying available coaling stations, he went to Samana Bay, at the eastern end of Santo Domingo.

There is an island in Samana Bay which belongs to the San Domingan Syndicate in which Smith M. Weed is interested. It has a particularly fine, deep harbor, and is regarded in every way as affording unexampled facilities for a coaling station. The position would dominate both Cuba and Puerto Rico.

That the proposal to purchase St. Thomas was suddenly abandoned, taken in connection with a report that Mr. Weed was yesterday in Washington, gave rise to a belief yesterday that the Government has in view the purchase of the island in Samana Bay. It is also said that there will be no impediment to successful negotiation with the San Domingan Government.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PURCHASED.

Fastest Steamer of the Veloce Company of Genoa Now Ours.

LONDON, April 4.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"It having been impossible to purchase Italian warships, the United States Government has bought several merchantmen, among which is the North America, formerly the Stirling Castle, the fastest steamer of the Veloce Company of Genoa."

Harvard Students to the President.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 4.—A body of 400 Harvard students met in Massachusetts Hall to-night in response to an open call for a debate on the Cuban situation under auspices of the University Debating Club. The question was "Resolved, that the time has now come for the United States to interfere in Cuba, even if it involves us in a war with Spain."

After a lively discussion a vote was taken on the merits of the debate, and resulted in the negative, 151 to 34. It so happened that the ablest speakers of the club responded to the negative side. It was voted to telegraph the result of the debate to President McKinley.

CYCLONE IN NEW CALEDONIA.

French Gunboat Sunk, Many Vessels Stranded, Buildings Demolished, and Crops Damaged.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 4.—Reports of the most severe cyclone since 1880 come from New Caledonia. It did considerable damage to shipping, demolishing buildings and damaging crops in the interior.

In Noumea Harbor the small French gunboat Loyalty sank at her moorings. The steamer Neoblie, the bark Pactole, the pilot cutters were all thrown ashore. The four-masted ship Falls of Garry and also the Danish ship Professor were stranded on the Kinder Reef, the crews of both being saved. In the towns of Tchio, Kone, and Bourail almost all the houses were blown down. Heavy losses were done to mining and agriculture at Noumea. A large church, newly erected, was unroofed, and its stone walls fell. Many houses were unroofed. The Italian Consul's house was completely demolished.

In consequence of telegraph lines being down, no cable news was obtained from England for three days. The complete extent of the damage was, at the time of writing, not known.

A CHICAGO ELOPEMENT.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Durant Howard, son of the master of Mosley Hall at Bar Harbor, and a prominent society man, came from his new home in Marinette, Wis., this morning and announced that he and Henrietta White, a society girl of Highland Park, had been man and wife for six weeks. It was the first intimation that the parents of either side had of the elopement. Mr. and Mrs. Howard went the rounds, begged and secured forgiveness, and took a late train for Marinette.

Mr. Howard is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Howard, who have recently been living at Astor and Division Streets. Miss White is the daughter of the late William F. White, Traffic Manager of the Santa Fé system. Mr. Howard and Miss White met in Marinette by appointment, and hastened to the home of Judge McGillen who presides over the Circuit bench at that place. The Judge received them in his drawing room, and upon explanation that the only reason of the irregular wedding was a mutual desire to avoid a demonstration or an elaborate function, was more than willing to become a third party to the secret. The Judge's wife was the sole witness.

To-day the young couple concluded it was time to take their friends and the world into their confidence. They met in Chicago, called a carriage, and drove directly to introduce themselves to Mr. and Mrs. William Howard. Their reception was most cordial in spite of the surprise. The bridegroom is twenty-eight years old and the bride under twenty.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

7:00 A. M.—21 Mulberry Street; P. Deligeogo; damage, $150.

10:15 A. M.—804 Fifth Street; D. Culger; damage, $5.

11:45 A. M.—411 West Forty-eighth Street; unknown; damage, $25.

11:50 A. M.—Spuyten Duyvil; Patrick Scarlon; no damage.

6:55 P. M.—46 Essex Street; Abe Levy; no damage.

7:00 P. M.—95 Maiden Lane; Charles Cavallo; damage, $1,200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

READING, Penn., April 4.—The Wilhelm Bicycle Works, at Hamburg, this county, and St. John's Union Church, adjoining, were burned to the ground this afternoon. Total loss, $50,000.

DARIEN, Ga., April 4.—Two large sawmills, two lumber kilns, and several houses were consumed to-day on Union Island, opposite Darien. The property was owned by the Hilton-Dodge Lumber Company and was valued at $200,000. Five sailing vessels, lumber laden, were badly damaged.

TRIP OF THE GOOD TIMES.

Guests of Mrs. Richard Irvin Ride to Woodmansten Inn.

A prolonged blast of the guard's horn aroused some of the late sleepers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday at 10:30 A. M., and announced the start on its first public trip for the season of the coach Good Times, which will run between the Waldorf-Astoria and Woodmansten Inn, Westchester, daily, except Sundays, until June 25. The trial trip, which was made on Saturday, was a successful one, and the guests of Mrs. Richard Irvin, who made the trip yesterday, voted their ride equally successful.

The outing was intended as a jollification in honor of Miss Duer and her affianced husband, Clarence H. Mackay, but Mr. Mackay was unable to make the trip. James Sheldon, an amateur whip of London, tooled the coach, with Mrs. Irvin on the box seat beside him. The others in the party were George Jenkins, Miss Virginia Fair, Miss Duer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Charles T. Harrison, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Richard Carman, Mrs. Gray, and T. Suffern Taller.

FREDERICK GEBHARD'S SALE.

When it was announced some time ago that Frederick Gebhard had decided to send his steeplechaser Olindo, by Oneka-Sophronia, and therefore a half-brother to Locohatchee, to England to be trained for the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase, the horse and his owner were the chief topics of conversation among cross-country men in this country. Mr. Gebhard changed his mind, however, and about a week ago decided to sell Olindo, Becky Rolfe, Rodman, and Mizpah, all good steeplechasers, with a few ponies and one or two other steeplechasers.

The sale was advertised for yesterday afternoon at the American Horse Exchange, Fiftieth Street and Broadway, and in consequence there was a large gathering of cross-country men present to bid on the horses. The four named above, however, were not brought to the sale, and the racing men had little use for those offered. They were drawn to the sale—some of them from quite a distance—by the announcement that Olindo and the others were to be sold, and when Auctioneer Ware announced that the four best horses had been withdrawn the horsemen were not slow in announcing their belief that Mr. Gebhard had announced the sale of his good horses in order to draw a crowd.

Craig Wadsworth of the Genesee Hunt came from Rochester to buy Olindo, and he telegraphed to the veterinarian, Dr. Sheppard, to be on hand to examine the horse. Fred Presgrave, the manager of the Goughacres Stable, came from Washington, and C. C. Quintin from Philadelphia for the purpose of bidding, and they were disgusted when they learned that they had had their trips for nothing. David T. Pulsifer, William and Alfred Lakeland, "Jimmy" Rowe, "Al" Post, Henry Warnke, "Dick" Dwyer, and Horace Theobold were among the other horsemen present; but they did not care for any of the poor lot offered.

Two ponies, both half-bred, were sold to J. McDonald for $275.

22D REGIMENT SHOOTING.

The sixth annual competition for the Officers' Trophy was begun at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last night, Companies C and K occupying the butts. Company C did the better work, its team making a total of 577 points. The team representing Company K did poorly, particularly at off-shoulder shooting. Private H. Garrison made the best individual score. The match is open to teams of ten men from each company, each to fire seven shots standing at 200 yards and seven shots prone at 500 yards. The trophy is held by the winning company until the succeeding competition. Company H is the present holder. The match will be continued to-night. The scores were:

COMPANY C.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private H. Garrison	31	34	65
Sergt. C. W. Mase	30	30	60
Lieut. W. S. Conrow	28	32	60
Private J. H. Schwarte	28	32	60
Private A. Conrow	28	30	58
Capt. J. G. R. Lilliendahl	28	29	57
Sergt. T. F. Stevens	29	28	57
Private R. Casey	28	28	56
Corp. F. Stubbe	23	30	53
Private R. Trier	28	23	51
Total	281	296	577
Company K	214	250	464

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Miss Rowena won, Official second, Ballister third. Time—1:02.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Sweet Cakes won, Humidity second Crossmolina third. Time—0:48¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; purse. Grady won, Claudius second, Lost Girl third. Time—1:42½.

FOURTH RACE.—Alameda Handicap. One mile. Flashlight won, Eddie Jones second, Song and Dance third. Time—1:42.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Myth won, Caspar second, Go to Bed third. Time—1:48½.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Sanvenado won, Rubicon second, Col. Dan third. Time—1:28¼.

Ben Jordan Defeats Eddie Curry.

LONDON, April 4.—At the National Sporting Club in this city to-night, in a twenty-round contest for £300 and the bantam championship of the world, "Ben" Jordan of England beat "Eddie" Curry of New York City, winning in the seventeenth round. Curry proved game, but was much punished

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Thirty-three Carloads of
Monarch Bicycles

A SPECIAL train consisting of 33 cars left Chicago for New York April 1st. Every car in the train is loaded with Monarch Bicycles, turned out to fill actual orders in the East and in Europe:

One-half the entire shipment is for the Wanamaker Stores.

The Monarch is one of our famous string of nine wheels, each carefully selected from the offerings of the whole market as presenting some definite and substantial reason for preference.

Besides the Monarch, there are among others:—

The Humber (the very best of all) at $73.

The Continental, at $40, which we think the biggest bicycle value at the price which is offered this season.

The Duquesne, at $50; too well known to need praise.

The Coronet, at $25. A cheap wheel, but the best cheap wheel we ever saw.

We sell bicycle sundries as we sell other merchandise,—a little cheaper than most people, *and* with more to show than anybody.

Sporting Goods in general on the same basis. Golf, Tennis, Fencing and Athletic goods generally. Prices average a third less than the regular figures.

We have a Branch Store for bicycles and sporting goods at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

March
sales, the world over, of the
Remington
Standard Typewriter
largely exceeded those of any
previous month in its history.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, New York.

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'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES
ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
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GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
[illegible] EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents
—[illegible] Vesey St.—

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15.
BIJOU—The Old Coat—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Orchestral Concert—3:00.
COLUMBUS—Uncle Tom's Cabin—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The 8 Bells—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Royal Box—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—Die Schoene Galathe—The Little Lambs—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—His Last Appearance—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Illustrated Lecture—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:0 0and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—3:30. Concert—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE POPE AND CUBA.

Of course the suggestion that the Pope shall be chosen either to arbitrate or to mediate between Spain and the United States is not admissible. This is not a Catholic country, and would not be even though a majority of its inhabitants were Catholics. Spain, on the other hand, is not only a Catholic country, but a Catholic power. She is almost the only Catholic power that is left, in the sense of being a power which is influenced in its secular politics by considerations of the welfare of the Church. It is not merely by a rhetorical flourish, but as the expression of a fact, that the style of a King of Spain is that of a "Most Catholic Majesty." It is the first qualification of an arbitrator that he should be "indifferent between the parties." It is impossible that the Pope should be indifferent between Spain and the United States. Therefore it is impossible that, even if we were prepared to accept the mediation of anybody, we should accept that of the Pope. As a matter of fact, we are not prepared to accept the mediation of anybody, because we all have an ultimatum formulated in our own minds. We know what we want and upon what we mean to insist. It is that Spain shall take herself out of this hemisphere, and cease to exert the baleful influence which has reduced her American possessions to Cuba, and made into a hell an island intended by nature for a paradise.

But it does not follow that the Pope may not do good by offering to mediate between Spain and the Cubans. They are all alike Catholics. It is true that the difference between the demands of Spain and the demands of the Cubans is quite irreconcilable. The demands of the Cubans are that Spain shall cease to control or in any real sense to govern Cuba. That secured, there would be no great objection to "saving the face" of Spain as to the form of the transaction by which she released her hold upon the island. The Pope will of course advise her, as all European nations would advise her, that it is mere madness for her to attempt to retain control of Cuba by war with the United States. The first gun that was fired in such a war would liberate Cuba. However the fortunes of war might subsequently fluctuate, no sane Spaniard can imagine that Cuba could ever be reconquered. But if the Pope and the powers all advised Spain to yield without war what she would surely have to yield in the event of war, the assurance might be of great use as a salve to Spanish pride. It could not save Cuba. Nothing can do that. But it might possibly save the Ministry and it might very probably save the dynasty.

OUR INTEREST.

What is our interest in Cuba? Why do we care whether it is bond or free? Is the pacification of the island worth its cost to us in blood and treasure? These questions continually greet the advocates of intervention.

Few see that it is for our interest not to let the Cuban question become an issue of party politics. If we fail now, when the parties are united and the Nation speaks as one man, to settle the question forever by making the island independent we shall have nothing but Cuba in our politics for years to come.

If intervention is not now made an accomplished fact, the Congressional elections next Fall will turn on that issue. Beyond all doubt a "war Congress" would be elected. An inspection of the letters and telegrams sent to members of the present Congress during the past six weeks would probably convince the most skeptical on that point. But the Congressmen elected next November will not take their seats until December, 1899. Does anybody imagine that business would go on swimmingly, that the country would be prosperous, and that we should all be contented, happy, and making money hand over fist during those thirteen months that the war Congress was waiting for its innings?

In 1900 we elect a President. There is a free-silver question in the country; not dead, but sleeping. Would the party of sound money enter with light hearts upon a campaign in which the 16 to 1 candidate for President was also a loud and skillful advocate of war with Spain? Texas was a foremost issue in our politics for twelve years until she became a State, and we had whipped Mexico. We have juster cause for war with Spain, and though there may be no organized interest working for the independence of Cuba as the slave interest worked for the acquisition of Texas, yet a cause that is solidly based upon justice and humanity will never lack either advocates or converts. A political canvass that made war for Cuban independence its keynote would sweep the country like a prairie fire, and flame and fuel will await the hand of him who can bring them together until all danger of such a kindling is removed by the hauling down of the Spanish flag in Cuba.

The pest and danger of a foreign issue becoming dominant in our home politics is one of those forms of menace to our peace and security which constitute legal ground for intervention. No American citizen with his eyes open can fail to see that the danger exists, no prudent American will counsel any other policy than that of removing it altogether. Makeshifts cure no evils, and temporizing is not a settlement. We have come now to the point foreshadowed in the messages of CLEVELAND and MCKINLEY. The conditions we have all along declared to be intolerable are worse than ever before. We are ready to apply the remedy. Yet some among us would have our Government weakly draw back and hold interminable parleys for peace with this faithless people who blew up our warship and are notoriously of all the peoples of the earth the readiest to make and break promises.

Either Spain must give up Cuba or we must back down from a just, lawful, and necessary position. Will the peacemakers tell us which is the more likely to promote our National contentment and well-being?

THE TWO NAVIES COMPARED.

In case of a naval war between Spain and the United States, the effective fighting in direct battle on the sea must take place between the first-rate armored vessels of the two powers, and it will be well to see how they compare in this kind of equipment. The modern battleship is mainly a fighting machine, intended to carry heavy defensive and offensive armament and to accommodate a large complement to work machinery and guns, with speed for manoeuvring and not for chasing or running away. Some of the cruisers are quite as large as some first-rate battleships and as heavily armed and armored, but they are built more for speed.

Spain has but one effective battleship, the Pelayo, which has been fitting with new boilers and undergoing some change of armament at Toulon, and has been ordered to Cartagena unfinished. She has a displacement of 9,900 tons, is 330 feet long, 66 feet beam, and 24 feet 11 inches draught, and has a speed of 16 knots. She has a steel belt of 17¾ inches, increasing to 19¼ at the gun positions, and a four-inch steel deck. Her armament consists of 2 12.5-inch, forty-eight-ton guns, one forward and one aft, in protected turrets; 2 eleven-inch guns, similarly disposed; 1 6.2-inch, 12 4.7-inch, 6 quick fire and 12 machine guns, on sponsoned barbettes on the sides. The battleship Vitoria, 7,250 tons, has been used as a training ship, and has a speed of only 11 knots. She has been fitted with fighting masts and some new armament, but cannot be regarded as formidable. The cruiser Emperador Carlos V., on the other hand, is a powerful vessel of 9,235 tons, which can carry 1,200 tons of coal and make 20 knots an hour. She is 380 feet long, 67 feet beam, and 25 feet draught, has a twelve-inch belt of Harvey steel, (ten inches at the gun positions,) and 6¼ inches of deck plating. Her armament consists of 2 eleven-inch guns, single, in fore and aft turrets, 8 5.5-inch quick-fire guns, 4 3.9-inch, 2 2.7-inch, 4 2.2-inch, and six machine guns on the barbettes.

There are six of the 7,000-ton armored cruisers of the Almirante Oquendo type—that vessel, the Cardinal Cisneros, the Cataluna, Infanta Maria Teresa, Princess de Asturias, and the Viscaya. To these, the Cristobal Colon, of 6,840 tons, must be added. These 7,000-ton cruisers are nearly alike, being about 347 feet long, 61 feet beam, and 22 feet draught. They have twelve-inch armor belts, (10½ at gun positions,) two and three inches of steel deck plating, twin screws, 1,200 tons of coal supply, and make 20 knots an hour. Their armaments differ in detail, but are practically equivalent. That of the Almirante Oquendo, taken as a sample, consists of 2 eleven-inch and 10 5.5-inch Hontoria guns, 2 2.2-inch, and 2 1.4-inch quick fire, and 2 machine guns. They have each six torpedo tubes. The Cristobal Colon is of slightly smaller dimensions and lighter armament, and has but six inches of armor plate. The first-rate fighting force of the Spanish Navy, then, lies in this one belated battleship and eight fine armored cruisers.

Let us see what we have to correspond to it. We have to leave out our five formidable 11,525-ton battleships, the Kentucky, Kearsarge, Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin, which are either still on the stocks or but newly launched and not ready for service. We have, then, the four battleships—Iowa, 11,340 tons; Indiana, 10,288; Massachusetts, 10,288; Oregon, 10,288, (now on the Pacific;) the two armored cruisers, Brooklyn, 9,215 tons, and New York, 8,200 tons; the protected cruisers Columbia, 7,375, and Minneapolis, 7,375; the second-class battleship Texas, 6,315 tons; the double-turreted monitor Puritan, 6,060, and the protected cruiser Olympia, 5,870 tons, (now on the Asiatic station.) Here are eleven vessels against the Spanish nine, but, counting out the Texas and the Puritan, which is slow and rather a harbor-defense than a sea fighting vessel, and setting the nine effective first-raters against the Spanish nine, we outclass them in everything but speed. The battleships have a speed of only 16 or 17 knots an hour, but both classes of cruisers are fast. The Brooklyn and New York are credited with 20 knots, the Columbia with 22.8, and the Minneapolis with 23. Our first-class battleships have armor belts of fourteen to eighteen inches thick and three-inch deck plating, but the fast cruisers are not heavily armored, carrying belts of about four inches of steel, increasing to seven at the gun positions. The armaments of the battleships are heavier than those of the Spanish cruisers. Take that of the Iowa as an example: It consists of 4 twelve-inch, 8 eight-inch, 6 four-inch, (rapid fire,) 20 six-pounder, 6 one-pounder, and 4 machine guns. The armament of the armored cruiser Brooklyn is 8 eight-inch, 12 five-inch, (rapid fire,) 12 six-pounder, 4 one-pounder, and 4 machine guns, and that of the New York is substantially equivalent. The protected cruiser Columbia carries 1 eight-inch, 2 six-inch, 8 four-inch, (rapid fire,) 12 six-pounder, 4 one-pounder, and 4 machine guns, and the armament of the Minneapolis is precisely the same. The Texas has 2 twelve-inch and 6 six-inch guns, besides 12 six-pounder, 6 one-pounder, and four machine guns, and the Puritan (monitor) has 4 twelve-inch, 6 four-inch, (quick fire,) 4 three-pounder, 4 one-pounder, and 4 machine guns. While the Spanish cruisers are formidable craft, we cannot be said to be overmatched in first-class fighting vessels.

When it comes to those of second rate, or less than 5,000 tons' displacement, (down to 2,000,) we are far ahead of Spain. She has the Alfonso XIII., 5,000 tons; the Lepanto, 4,826; Reina Christina, 3,520; Aragon, 3,342; Castilla, 3,342; Navarra, 3,342; Alfonso XII., 3,090, and Reina Mercedes, 3,090. These are unprotected, of moderate speed, except Alfonso XIII. and the Lepanto which are credited with 20 knots. Their size and armament fairly correspond with the indicated tonnage. The heaviest guns of the Alfonsó XIII. and the Lepanto are 7.8-inch Hontorias, and those of the Aragon type 6.2-inch Hontorias or 5.9-inch Krupps. Corresponding to this list of second-class cruising vessels we reckon the following sixteen, of 3,000 tons or more: Chicago, 4,500 tons; Baltimore, 4,413; Philadelphia, 4,324; Newark, 4,098; San Francisco, 4,098; Charleston, 3,730; Lancaster, 3,250; Cincinnati, 3,213; Raleigh, 3,213; Atlanta, 3,000; Boston, 3,000, (all protected cruisers;) the Monterey, barbette turret, low freeboard monitor; the Miantonomoh, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Terror, double-turret monitors of 3,990 tons each. The monitors are of course armored and heavily armed, but are not fast, and are for defense rather than for cruising.

Spain is reported to have bought the Giuseppe Garibaldi from Italy, and she has for some time been trying to buy the Carlo Alberto. These are both first-class armored cruisers, the former of 6,840 tons and the latter 6,500; they both have six inches of Harvey steel in their armor belts, and make 20 knots an hour. To offset this acquisition, actual or possible, we have the two new Brazilian cruisers and are negotiating for more. These cruisers, which have been renamed the New Orleans and the Albany, are of the second class, each having a displacement of 3,600 tons and a speed of 20 knots.

But we have a large number of cruisers and monitors, which in our classification are called third-rate vessels, ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 tons, and Spain has scarcely anything corresponding to it. She has nothing between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, while the United States has the cruiser Hartford, 2,790 tons; the harbor defense ram Katahdin, 2,155; the unprotected cruisers Detroit, Montgomery, and Marblehead, of 2,089 tons each, and the single-turret monitors Ajax, Canonicus, Mahopac, Manhattan, and Wyandotte, of 2,100. The monitors are slow, but carry 2 fifteen-inch guns each. The cruisers have a high speed capacity and a good armament of four to six-inch guns and smaller. Spain has a few cruisers of a little over 1,000 tons—the Velasco, 1,152; the Conde de Venadito, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria, Infanta Isabel, and Isabel II., of 1,130 each, and the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and Marques de la Ensenada, of 1,030 each. These have a speed of 14 to 16 knots, and their heaviest guns are 4.7-inch Hontorias. Within the range of displacement from 1,900 tons down to 1,000, the United States Navy has nine cruisers, Marion and Mohican, 1,900 tons; Adams, Alliance, Essex, and Enterprise, 1,375 each; Thetis, 1,250; Alert and Ranger, 1,020; eight single-turret monitors of 1,875 each, the Comanche, Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Montauk, Nahant, Nantucket, and Passaic; three gunboats of 1,710 each, the Bennington, Concord, and Yorktown; the dispatch boat Dolphin, 1,486 tons; two light-draught gunboats of 1,392, the Wilmington and Helena; two of the same, of 1,371 tons, the Nashville and Monocacy; two 1,177-ton gunboats, the Castine and Machias, and five 1,000-ton composite gunboats, the Annapolis, Vicksburg, Wheeling, Marietta, and Newport. The monitors in this list carry 2 big fifteen-inch smooth bores, and the cruisers mostly 6 or 8 four-inch rapid-fire guns and some smaller pieces, including machine guns. The gunboats carry mostly six-inch guns as their heaviest ordnance.

Spain has a number of gunboats and other cruising craft of less than 1,000 tons' displacement, including much of the coast guard of Cuba, but it is an ineffectual force for war purposes. We have seven vessels that are classed as fourth rate. They are the dynamite gun vessel Vesuvius, 929 tons; the cruiser Yantic, 900; the gunboat Petrel, 892; the transport steamer Fern, 840; the gunboat Bancroft, 839; the cruiser Michigan, 685, and the gunboat Pinta, 550.

In the important line of torpedo craft the Spanish Navy is far better equipped than ours. Unless by very recent purchase, we have no torpedo-boat destroyers, while Spain has two of the largest size, quite new, with a speed of 30 knots—the Audax and Osada—and three others scarcely less dangerous, the Furor, Terror, and Pluto. She has also several very large torpedo boats, 147 feet long, with a speed of 26 knots, of which the Ariete and Rango, in the flotilla at Cape Verde, are samples. Her entire torpedo outfit includes thirty-eight of the first class—that is, 115 feet long or more—and many smaller ones, which are not likely to cross the ocean in any case. Our torpedo fleet consists of twenty-two boats in all, barring additions just made, and none of them compare in size and power with the best of the Spanish. A considerable number of sailing vessels and many tugs and smaller craft belong to our navy, but in the two most effective branches for war upon the sea, large armored vessels and torpedo craft, we cannot claim any decided advantage over Spain.

CUBA AND THE MAINE.

It is given out from Washington that the President will not deal in his forthcoming message with the destruction of the Maine. As everybody in and out of Congress knows, it is that event which has aggravated and made acute the crisis. But for that, our intervention might for an indefinite time to come have been limited to feeding the reconcentrados, a measure which, although it infuriates the more brutal Spanish organs, the Spanish Government could not decently resist or even obstruct.

It is strange, though not unprecedented, that the real cause of war should be almost ignored in the diplomatic correspondence that may lead to war. The Spanish coast guard off Havana who tore off the ear of Capt. JENKINS in 1731 had no intention or expectation of bringing on a general European war by indulging his natural propensity, and in fact it was not until 1738 that the story of JENKINS, submitted to a committee of the House of Commons, in connection with the amputated organ, roused the British public. "The story of JENKINS," said PULTENEY, "will raise volunteers." According to the latest British authority, "it was an important factor in bringing on the war with Spain in the following year."

The destruction of the Maine, like the assault upon JENKINS, was one of the acts which seem to make it impossible to come to any terms with the perpetrators. It is undoubtedly the destruction of the Maine which has caused the public opinion, or rather the public feeling, of this country to settle into a determination that Spain must quit this hemisphere. This determination exists quite independently of the sufferings of the reconcentrados, which we might relieve, or of the rigors of Spanish government in Cuba, which Spain is showing a disposition to soften. Yet the cause of it cannot be made a subject of diplomatic correspondence, for if it was an act at all, and not an accident, it was an act of war. The belief of the American people since the report of the court of inquiry is all but universal that it was an act of war. A correspondent whose letter we published on Sunday dissents from this belief, and supports his dissent by arguments that we cannot regard as fair. It is true that, according to the usual procedure when a ship of war is lost, we instituted an inquiry into the loss of our own property. But there is no reason for imputing "bias" to the investigation. If the court had found that the Maine was destroyed by an internal explosion, for which the officers of the ship were not to blame, there is no reason for supposing that its members would not have made that report as willingly as it would have been received with relief by the country. On the other hand, it is, and was from the first, simply inconceivable that a Spanish court of inquiry should report that the destruction of the ship proceeded from an external cause. Its conclusion that the explosion was of internal origin was so absolutely foregone that it did not affect the judgment of any disinterested person. We have since seen that it did not even prevent the Spanish Minister from adducing evidence to show that the destruction of the Maine might have been caused by an external explosion, contrived by Cubans!

That the actual explosion was unauthorised we may readily believe, just as the English who were stirred up to making war upon Spain a century and a half ago by the story of Capt. JENKINS may have believed that the authors of the outrage acted without orders. In each case the act may have been that of an individual, but in each case the act was typical of Spanish rule in Cuba. What that rule was in 1731 it remains in 1898. The universal conviction of Americans is that it has lasted too long, and that it must last no longer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In commenting the other day on the charge—a peculiarly irritating one, since it comes from the Spanish editor of a Havana newspaper—that the people of the United States had gained possession of a great territory by exterminating its original inhabitants, we stated that there are more Indians in this country now than there were when English colonization began. This assertion has often been made by those who have studied the subject carefully, but it seems to have wakened surprise as well as doubt in the minds of several readers, and they are writing to ask if we are quite sure of our facts. To be frank, we are not. The matter is one on which certainty is impossible, for nobody can do much more than guess as to the exact number of Indians that lived here in the early days, and even the latest census is confessedly more or less inaccurate in its enumeration of the Nation's wards. Still, sufficient data exist to justify an opinion, if not a belief, that our claim was true. Early estimates of the Indian population were wildly exaggerated. The first explorers and settlers counted—or guessed—the number of savages drawn by curiosity or hostility into their immediate neighborhood, and concluded that the whole country was as densely populated. Figures like 16,000,000 were gravely set down as about right, but these have been steadily decreasing as observers examined more closely the conditions of Indian life, and the view now taken is that the aggregate of all the tribes was less than 500,000. At present we know that there are about 300,000 of them, and that, as a whole, their birth rate exceeds the rate of deaths. Civilisation undoubtedly bears hard on the Indians, but they no longer war among themselves, and this in the old days did much more to keep down their numbers than does even the white man's whisky. The census reports show a slight decrease of enumerated Indians in recent years, but the chances are that this is due, not to a fading away of the tribes, but to an improvement in both the accuracy and the honesty of the enumerators. Many Indians, too, have so closely identified themselves with their white neighbors that they no longer appear in the returns, and, taking everything into consideration, there is little reason to do more than qualify our original statement with a "probably."

—It is impossible, apparently, for the Latin mind, at least in its Spanish manifestation, to realise that, among people of other races, a controversy which has been fought out comes to an end and the contestants proceed to think of other things than revenge. The idea that the South will take advantage of a foreign war to settle old scores with the North excites only amusement among those who understand the situation here, but the Iberians cling to it in spite of all attempts to instruct them. El Pais of Madrid gravely asserts that "great uneasiness prevails at Washington concerning the attitude of the Southern States." Now, that is so absurd as to be almost pathetic. Come to think of it, though, there may be some ground for uneasiness after all. The Southerners have an advantage in their proximity to the probable scene of action, and they may be selfish enough to pitch in and do the whole business before the rest of us can get within gunshot. Perhaps that is what Washington worries about.

—New Yorkers in the past have once or twice complained gently that the elevated railway was not quite so considerate of their convenience as it might be, but they should find comfort in the fact that the Londoners have to endure wrongs with which we are as yet unacquainted. An angry Britisher thus voices his agony: "On last Sunday, at 11:20 o'clock at night, I accompanied a lady visitor to North End Road, West Kensington, to put her on an underground train for Charing Cross. The train service had been discontinued for the night. Fancy that! A railway system, provided for the accomodation of 5,000,000 persons, suspending operations between two important centres of the capital of the world at 11:20 o'clock! But there is another side to the picture. Fancy 5,000,000 persons supinely permitting a public corporation to skim the cream of the trade for which they have given it a practical monopoly; giving service when it can most easily make the most money, and cold-shouldering the public when each day's rush is over!" Well, do as he says and "Fancy that!" Would we stand it? Don't answer too quickly. Remember all that we have stood—and stand.

PERSONAL.

—Senator MASON's course in respect to Cuba has elicited disapproving criticism from a number of Chicago's prominent business men, the general tenor of their objections being that he is too eager for war and does not sufficiently consider the commercial interests of the country. In a long dispatch to The Chicago Tribune Senator MASON takes up the various points raised by the apprehensive merchants, and answers them courteously but with considerable vigor. He is especially insistent on the justice of his view that "Spain blew up the Maine" and denies the right of critics necessarily less well informed than himself to assert that there is no basis for this assertion. "I have," the Senator says, "studied international law for twenty-five years, and I am familiar with Spanish diplomacy for more than 100 years, as it is laid down in the books. Under the order of Gen. WEYLER, which has not yet been published, but which is known to every Senator, every ounce of all explosives was absolutely and entirely under the control of the Spanish Government, and I say, what is approved by every student of international law, that the discharge of a mine is the same as the discharge of a cannon." As to the explosion itself, Senator MASON declares: "The court of inquiry declined to fix responsibility on 'person or persons,' but I know that it was fixed on Spain." To the charge that his jingoism is due to a desire for re-election he answers that his term does not expire until 1903, and that there is time before then for many things to be done—and forgotten.

—China has at last found something to be angry about—something that moves her statesmen to vigorous action. It is not the acquisition of one port after another by the hated foreigner, but the suspicion that LI HUNG CHANG has been getting more than his share of Russian gold. This thought is unendurable to the neglected Mandarins, and they are clamoring for the old man's head and the confiscation of his presumably enormous fortune. LI has weathered many a similar storm in the past, and, as China still needs him, this one, too, will probably leave him unharmed. But how characteristic the episode is!

—So far as has been noticed, all the men who have written letters to the newspapers about Mr. H. CARROLL WHITE have expressed more or less vehement disapproval of his conduct. The women have mostly held their peace as though, to their minds, the matter were one of small consequence, while the few of them who have been moved to publish their views have defended the young theologian on the ground that his mother, by her neglect and dissipation, had forfeited all claim either to love or to assistance. Here is new evidence of the fact that sentimentality is an attribute distinctively and almost exclusively masculine, and that those who would find a calm recognition of facts and unqualified willingness to act upon them must look among the feminine half of humanity. The letter in which Mr. WHITE stated his reasons for refusing help to Mrs. WHITE was a model of logic. There was no reason, in the literal sense of that word, why he should send her any money, and several reasons have since developed why he should not have done so, and yet every half-decent man who read that precious communication instantly decided that the writer of it is a miserable fellow, unworthy of admission to the ministry, or, indeed, to any other calling likely to bring him into intimate association with honest people. Full weight to all the circumstances in the case was given, however, by a number of women who have taken part in the resulting controversy, and they plead for the son against the mother with a logical consistency that cannot be denied, even by the most impulsive of the impulsive sex. Unfortunately for Mr. WHITE, his prospects depend on the opinions of men, not of women. California, we hear, will have none of him, and the rest of the country is likely to be no less "unjust."

THE PRINTING OF "EXTRAS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a great deal of profit the able editorials in which you from day to day keep pace with the times, and have duly noted the dignity of your utterances. It is a source of wonder to me that citizens of a great city like New York, so ready to respond when their patriotism is touched, should be so easily misled into mistaking "sensation" and claptrap for patriotic sentiment. Those who read your editorials can be filled with patriotism, but those reading your yellow contemporaries must be animated rather with a species of bulldog rage such as overpowers a prizefighter when his friends in the rear appeal to his finer feelings in such temperate words as "Soak it to him, Bob!" "Hit him on the solar plexus!" &c.

It is painful to note that our President is being so unjustly attacked. Audiences in music halls, &c., go so far as to hiss the mention of his name. I wonder how performers who sing such patriotic (?) ballads attacking him would act were they in his place. Does it not ill become us, who are so patriotic (?) as to remain seated at all times while our National anthem is being sung, to hiss our chosen President the moment our passions are appealed to? I prefer the course you take—namely, to "be sure you are right, and then go ahead," to that of your contemporaries who seem to be aching for bloodshed in order to show their prowess in causing and depicting it.

I fear that our unprejudiced neighbors must look upon us as being easily led. But a short time ago our sensational press was shouting for arbitration, and we arose en masse and prayed for arbitration. To-day the press howls "Loose the dogs of war," and we echo "War! war! war!"

In my humble opinion, if we desire to uphold our fame as a great Republic, a peace-pursuing and peace-loving people, we should seek to be dignified in our patriotism, and should remember it is our duty to act with the same deliberation toward Spain as we would were it Germany, Great Britain, or any other of the first-class powers whose territory we were about to invade. Above all let us uphold our President, for he is no coward. It requires at least as much courage to dare to do right in spite of public clamor as to rush to do a wrong in blind obedience to it. It is no light matter to plunge two great nations into a terrible conflict. However, it seems more profitable to print terrible "extras" attacking our honored President than to heed the admonition of men, who, trained in the art of diplomacy and peace, are willing to trust to his courage rather than appeal to his bravado.

LEOPOLD MINSTER.

New York, April 4, 1898.

War a Crime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should we send thousands of our best and bravest young men to a bloody death in this Cuban cause? We ought to feed and help the reconcentrados, but to sacrifice so many noble lives in a bloody war, when far less money spent would clothe and feed these poor people and start them on their farms again, seems a crime indeed against Christian civilization in this nineteenth century.

WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN.

New York, April 2, 1898.

The Appalling Spread of Unbelief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have yet to see the man that favors war who is not either theoretically or practically an infidel.

W. M. MEYERS.

Waterbury, Conn., April 3, 1898.

Mrs. Seidl's Acknowledgment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Anton Seidl begs to convey her heartfelt thanks for all the kindness and sympathy shown to her in her hour of grief. As it is impossible to thank the many kind friends personally who have testified their love for her husband, she asks that this public notice be given of her gratefulness.

New York, April 2, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Child of the Period.

"We had to sell our motor cradle."

"Why?"

"Our baby kept taking it to pieces to see how it worked."—Detroit Free Press.

Thrilling.

He—That must be a very interesting book you are reading.

She—Oh, it's awfully exciting! The heroine changes her gown six times in the first chapter.—Chicago News.

Makes the Most Noise.

Commercial Traveler—Who's that talking so loud and kicking up such a fuss back there in the private office?

Clerk (nonchalantly)—Oh, that's the silent partner.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Uncertain Indications.

Experienced Servant—Gentleman wants to see you, Sir.

Mr. Richmann—Who is he?

Experienced Servant—I couldn't find out, Sir; but, judgin' by his clothes, he's either a beggar or a millionaire.—Harlem Life.

Human Nature.

"A great struggle arises in a woman's mind when she is asked what her new gown cost," said a philosopher. "She is always in doubt whether to cut the price in half and make you envy her the bargain or double it and make you envy her affluence."—Indianapolis Journal.

IT IS THE HOUR.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

We have waited and watched and hoped;
We have weighed the question well;
We have heard such screams as trouble the dreams
Of the damned who roast in hell!
Infants tug at the breasts
Of mothers who, starving, died—
It is time to strike, though all the world
Were leagued on the other side.

We have patiently held our peace;
We have begged—we have warned in vain!
We have stood aloof while the iron hoof
Has dented the purple plain!
We have heard the groans of the slain
With the cries of the starving blend—
We have felt the thrust of a treacherous blade,
And patience is at an end!

We have warned and waited and hoped,
And respected the laws of men,
But the day is at hand to take a stand
And never recede again!
Cast off—cast off, with flags unfurled,
Nor wait for a later tide.
It is time to strike, though all the world
Were leagued on the other side!

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

A New Farce with Many Complications at the Bijou Theatre.

A MUSIC HALL OPERETTA

"An Old Coat" May Long Entertain People Who Are Not Difficult to Entertain—"Au Bain" Is as Stupid as Need Be.

"An Old Coat," by W. H. Allderdice, produced at the Bijou Opera House last night by the firm of entrepreneurs who last year introduced "My Friend from India" to the metropolis, will scarcely gain the same large measure of public favor as its predecessor, but it may please people who are easily pleased until the roof gardens open and antique humor on the street level ceases to be profitable. The newly discovered author is not a telegrapher, this time, but a passed assistant engineer in the United States Navy, while his literary gifts and knowledge of stagecraft seem to be as ample as Mr. du Souchet's. It occurred to Mr. Allderdice that if the various pockets of an old coat could be filled with money, important legal documents and incriminating letters, and the garment should suddenly disappear, the consequences might be amusing; and having pondered sufficiently over his elemental idea Mr. Allderdice wrote his play. His first act is either very mildly diverting or portentuously dull, according to the taste, experience, and amiability of the spectator, but there is sport enough after the ball is set a-rolling.

Serious criticism of such a work is not called for. Mr. Allderdice's play will not cause much excitement, and will not be an all-absorbing topic of town talk. But it was received cordially by a large audience last night. The whole performance was sufficiently intelligent and spirited.

Reginald Hartwell	Frederic Bond
Montgomery Wood	John F. Ward
Thaddeus Brown	Clayton White
George Merideth	John B. Maher
Kempston	Joseph Adelman
Michael Hoolihan	John Finn
William	Frank G. Parry
Mrs. Wood	Helen Reimer
Ethel Wood	Nita Allen
Gwendolen Wood	Clara Hathaway
Mrs. Fitzhugh	Meta Maynard
Beatrice O'Rafferty	May Vokes

THE LADY AND THE EEL GRASS.

A Musical Romance in One Act Presented at Koster & Bial's.

After the athletic exhibition of the india-rubber persons who call themselves "sisters," and Picchiani at that, and some time before Charmion disrobed herself and chucked her garters at the folks in the orchestra, came "Au Bain," book by Alexandre Derolles, music by Maxime Lechamps. It was hoped, because of the excess of acrobatism in the bill at Koster & Bial's this week, that the new "turn" would not be acrobatic; but the swimming of Adele Ritchie was found to be as wonderful in its way as any other feat of physical prowess in the long programme.

Miss Ritchie appeared as Suzanne, betrothed by the testament of an elderly female relative to her cousin Anatole. She had made Anatole believe that she was old and ugly, and he had refused to marry her, thus losing his share of the old woman's fortune. Then Suzanne, it being night, undressed herself and went in swimming, while the man in the moon looked on and wept. But presently along came Anatole again, singing joyfully to himself, as Anatoles will, and naughty Suzanne was impelled (like another Eve) to make a small but serviceable garment for herself out of the eel grass. Whereupon Anatole, accoutred as he was, jumped into the water, too, and they both sang and swam and swam and sang. Finally Anatole was prevailed upon to go home, and call next day, whereupon Suzanne emerged from the wave, like Aphrodite, and the calciums spluttered and the curtain fell. The parents of many of the men and women who saw this thing last night used to go to church and reverently say their prayers every night.

Mr. Crane at the Knickerbocker.

Mr. Crane supplemented his popular performance in "A Virginia Courtship," at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, by a representation of Mr. A. E. Lancaster's one-act play called "His Last Appearance," recently produced at a benefit. In this Mr. Crane portrays a retired actor, who, in order to influence a bashful young man to offer his hand and heart to a nice girl, pretends to be a bankrupt and a defaulter. How this peculiar proceeding brings about the desired result would be a long story to tell. But its effect is immediate and salutary. Mr. Crane's rôle is an easy one for him, and he carries it with his accustomed spirit and drollery.

Charles Coghlan in Harlem.

Charles Coghlan is this week's star at the Harlem Opera House, and his polished and eloquent impersonation of James Clarence, the actor, in his own clever adaptation of the "Kean" of Dumas père drew a large audience last night. While the subject of this drama is not of vital importance, and the moralizing and the heroics of the hero are not much more edifying than his drunken humors and his flirtation with another man's wife, the story is told [illegible] simply and effectively, the supposed [illegible] of life "behind the scenes" is always of interest to the curious crowd, the atmosphere is unusual, and the pictorial side of the play is very pleasing. The performance is of more than common merit.

Theatres and Music Halls.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Patrice in a spectacular Oriental sketch, the funny Rogers brothers, Clifford and Huth, C. T. Aldrich, and Mlle. Rombello are in this week's bill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—This week's play at Mr. Pitou's west side theatre is "Eight Bells," the pantomimic farce in which the Brothers Byrne, acrobatic comedians, are the chief performers.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Girl from Paris" is presented here this week, with a "consolidated" company, made up of members of two of Mr. E. E. Rice's traveling organizations. Georgia Caine, Anna Buckley, and D. L. Don have prominent rôles.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The stock company having started on its Spring tour of other towns, Mr. Garrett P. Serviss occupied the stage of Mr. Frohman's playhouse last evening. The subject of his illustrated lecture was "Spain." To-night he will treat of "Peter the Great." The house will be closed Friday night.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new cinematograph views shown at the Eden Musée last night consisted of scenes in and about Havana, including several scenes connected with the Maine, both before and after the explosion. The workings of the divers are plainly seen. The patriotic selections by the orchestra were also warmly received. The Passion Play received as much attention as usual.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The "all-star" performances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" may be cordially recommended to Harlem playgoers. The "new version" of Messrs. Harkins and Barbour may or may not be better than all the innumerable old versions, but there is some sort of appreciable form and spirit in the acting. The cast includes Jeffreys Lewis, Ernest Hastings, May Wheeler, Edwin Barbour, and William Davidge.

PLEASURE PALACE.—The conspicuous new feature was the first appearance of Mrs. Annie Yeamans, who produced a new farcical sketch entitled "All's Well That Ends Well." It was briskly acted. The biograph created its usual furor, thanks to the thrilling views of the Maine wreck, &c. Cawthorne and Forrester in a comic sketch, Musical Dale, the Brothers Fortuni, horizontal bar performers; Walter Leon, and others had a share in the performance.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Among the performers this week are Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar, Francesca Redding and Carleton Macy, Harry C. Stanley and Adele Jackson, Alex Heindl, the 'cellist; Lillie Western, musical artiste; C. W. Littlefield, mimic; Unique Trio, sketchists; Nelson and O'Rourke and Burnette, Campbell and Caulfield, Irish comedians; three Brothers Melrose, acrobats; Nelson and Milledge, comedians; Julia Kelly, bone soloist; Riley and Hughes, negro delineators, and Mlle. Chester and her celebrated dog in "Pleasures of the Hunt."

BRITAIN GETS WEI-HAI-WEI

To be Turned Over When China Has Paid the War Indemnity and Japan Evacuates.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY OUTDONE

The Arrangement Made After an Understanding with Japan Which Was Kept a Secret—The Place to be Strongly Fortified.

LONDON, April 4.—It was semi-officially announced this afternoon that Great Britain has made arrangements with China to take over the port of Wei-Hai-Wei, on the Shang-Tung Peninsula, when the Chinese Government has paid the war indemnity due to Japan and the Japanese troops have evacuated the place.

The arrangement, it is added, was made with the knowledge and approval of Japan, with which country an understanding had previously been arrived at. The latter fact was kept secret until China had actually agreed to the lease and the British fleet had assembled in the vicinity.

It is said on good authority that neither Russia nor Germany is pleased at the arrangement, and it is added that the Island of Leu-Kung-Tau, at the entrance of Wei-Hai-Wei, will be strongly fortified. It is said to be capable of being successfully defended, while the land batteries destroyed by the Japanese can speedily be reconstructed.

COALING STATION FOR FRANCE.

Place at the Mouth of the Min River to be Demanded.

LONDON, April 5.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The indications are that France will demand a coaling station at the mouth of the Min River, near Fu-Chou, Province of Fo-Kien, where the French engineers control the arsenal and dock. The delay in the concession of the recent French demands is attributed to English opposition and the lack of Russian support."

REDMOND LOSES HIS TEMPER.

In the Commons He Denounces a Sailor's Sentence for Wearing the Shamrock and Is Put Out.

LONDON, April 4.—There was a scene in the House of Commons to-day on the acknowledgment by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, that a seaman belonging to the British first-class battleship Resolution had been sentenced to a fortnight's confinement in a cell and to be deprived of his good conduct badge for wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day in disobedience of orders.

Mr. Goschen explained that it was a matter of discipline, whereupon Mr. William Redmond, Parnellite member for East Clare, hotly replied to Mr. Goschen, and was called to order by the Speaker, Mr. William Court Gully. Mr. Redmond, however, persisted, and was again called to order by the Speaker, who declared that his conduct was grossly disorderly.

Mr. Redmond refused to resume his seat, and said that at the risk of being grossly disorderly, he must denounce as an outrage the sentencing of a sailor to a fortnight's imprisonment for wearing the shamrock. The remark was followed by loud cries of "Order!"

The Speaker then drew the attention of the House to Mr. Redmond's conduct and called upon him to withdraw, but Mr. Redmond did not leave his seat until the Sergeant at Arms advanced, when he yielded and followed that officer out of the House, repeating, "It is an outrage!"

In an interview later, Mr. Redmond confessed he lost his temper. But he claimed there was some provocation in the action of the Speaker in hastily cutting him short, as he intended to appeal to Mr. Goschen to mitigate the seaman's punishment.

NICARAGUA CANAL SURVEY.

No Longer Any Doubt of the Feasibility of the Ochoa Dam—The Party in Castillo.

CASTILLO, Nicaragua, March 21.—In spite of revolutions, abortive and otherwise, threats of war on the Costa Rican border and failure of supplies in various directions, the survey under the Nicaragua Canal Commission goes on. This is especially true of the hydrographic party under Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., and the transit party working in connection with them, under charge of Francis Lee Stuart. These parties have now reached the Toro Rapids, and by the end of this week they will be in Castillo. This means that the survey of the canal route will then be completed from twenty miles west of San Carlos, in the lake, to a point half way down the San Juan River from San Carlos to Ochoa. This upper half of the river is the more important in case of the adoption of the Ochoa dam scheme, for everything below Castillo would be deep enough without any dredging once the dam was built and the level of the lake raised and maintained at 110 feet. The boring party have finished at the Ochoa dam site, and have found rock at a depth of twenty feet below sea level. This settles the practicability of the dam. It may cost more than previous estimates have called for. But it has been asserted that the dam could not be built. Now it is known it can be built.

This dam is a much vexed question. It was at first proposed to make the Ochoa dam both a dam and a weir. That is, the water when high would flow over its summit and thus escape to the Atlantic by the old bed of the San Juan River.

That there will be surplus water is admitted on all sides, but the methods of disposing of it have been various. Mr. E. S. Wheeler, Chief Engineer of the present commission, proposes a plan which will probably solve the problem. His scheme is to build the dam higher than any possible level and throw the water westward over a weir on the Pacific side, whenever there is a surplus. This is a completely new departure, and, as such, deserves consideration from all who take an interest in great engineering undertakings.

The boring party are at present at work about the entrance of the San Juan River from the lake. No reports as to the results of these borings have yet reached Castillo.

AGAINST SUNDAY FUNERALS.

The Kansas City Ministers Make an Effort to Stop Them.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—The Ministers' Alliance, at its meeting to-day, appointed a committee to confer with the undertakers and with the cemetery associations to bring about the abolishment of Sunday funerals. The ministers contend that Sunday funerals require unnecessary manual labor on the part of cemetery employes, while the Sunday funeral overtaxes the energy of the minister who conducts the services, since he already has as much work in his regular Sunday programme as any man ought to do.

The ministers adopted a resolution to the effect that the Sunday funeral very generally desecrates the day, and it frequently outrages the finer and more delicate sensibilities of the sorrow-stricken whose dead are being laid to final rest.

GOOD RE-ELECTED MAYOR.

Democrats Ousted by the Garfield Law at Springfield, Ohio, Gets Back.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 4.—John M. Good, the Democratic Mayor ousted under the Garfield law for using too much money at the Spring election, was triumphantly re-elected to-night by a majority of 772 over his Republican opponent, T. J. Kirkpatrick.

A bitter fight was made against Good, and the issue drawn was on a wide-open town and a law and order league administration on the other. Good was the representative of the first-named. The fight against Good was precipitated by Edward Calhoun, President of the Traders' Assembly, who claimed Good had violated his ante-election promise in not appointing to membership of his Board of Public Affairs a Traders' Assembly man.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

James Moffatt Re-elected Chairman—Some Effects of the New Primary Law.

The Democratic County Committee of Kings County met last night in the Jefferson Building, in Brooklyn, and organized for 1898. The intent of the meeting was to keep the organization officially intact until a new committee is organized under the new primary election law. James Moffatt, last year's Chairman, presided. As soon as the roll was called the election of officers was declared in order, and F. X. McCaffry of the Sixth District nominated Mr. Moffatt to succeed himself. There was no opposition. William A. Doyle and August H. Tiemann were chosen First and Second Vice Presidents, Robert T. Brown Secretary, Michael J. Cummings Corresponding Secretary, and Arthur C. Salmon Treasurer.

Commissioner York's motion that when the committee adjourn it adjourn until next Monday was adopted, as was his resolution that the Executive Committee be empowered to submit such changes in the rules and regulations of the General Committee as were necessary to make them conform to the general primary and election laws.

State Senator McCarren will probably be named Chairman of the Executive Committee at to-morrow night's meeting. His attitude of uncompromising opposition to Tammany's attempt to dictate the local distribution of patronage has gained him many supporters, and it is not thought likely that there will be any opposition to him.

Eight of the Brooklyn Assembly district leaders are pleased at the increased representation which the new primary law will give them in the County Committee; nine are displeased, and four are indifferent. The number of delegates will remain the same as it is now, 210, but the number from each district must be determined by the vote cast for Governor in 1896. The total vote for Wilbur F. Porter in Kings County was 80,285. Divided by 210, that will give one delegate to the County Committee for each 382 votes. By that reckoning the Second, Third, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-first will gain, while the losers will be the First, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth. There will be no change in the Fourth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Districts.

Senator McCarren's district, the Fourteenth, is the greatest gainer, while Commissioner Shea's, the Seventeenth, is the greatest loser.

LOVING CUP FOR T. F. GRADY.

"Tim" Sullivan and Others Banquet the Senator at the Hoffman House.

The Bowery did itself proud last night, but it was in a place far distant from the famous thoroughfare, for Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and fifteen friends had chipped in $200 each, with which to banquet Senator Thomas F. Grady and to present to him a gigantic loving cup. The banquet hall of the Hoffman House was the place chosen for the feast, for there was no place on the Bowery or on the streets adjacent fitted for the splendor of the occasion, and besides, the banquet called for the conventional claw-hammer and tile, which is not much in favor in political circles on the east side. Senator Sullivan, like Congressman Bailey of Texas, never wore one, and never will, he says, and attended the banquet last night in a Prince Albert. There were elaborate floral decorations, the menu was a dream, and the menu cards were silver-backed mirrors, with the monagram of the guest engraved on each. It had a cover of satin, on which was a hand-painted figure of an Indian.

The cup, which cost $2,000, stands 2 feet high and weighs exactly nine pounds. The donors were Senator Sullivan, Councilman Martin Engel, Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan, Florence J. Sullivan, Daniel O'Reilly, Alderman Frederick F. Fleck, Louis Leavitt, Thomas P. Dinnean, George J. Kraus, Thomas F. Foley, Michael C. Padden, Walter G. Keech, Martin Gilligan, Joseph Dunn, John C. Fitzgerald, and William B. Calvert. Senator Sullivan made the presentation speech.

Anti-Platt Republicans Meet.

Ex-Mayor Strong presided last night at an executive meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the Republicans of the City of New York. The meeting was held at the headquarters in the St. James Building. It was decided to establish district headquarters in each Assembly district, and to appoint workers to supervise the new enrollment. Secretary Samuel G. French announced that encouraging reports had been received from all quarters and the organization was confident of carrying a majority of the districts against the Platt Republicans.

Democratic Club Affairs.

Forty applicants were admitted to membership in the Democratic Club at the regular meeting of the Board of Governors last night. A committee was appointed to supervise the alterations to the clubhouse, which are to be begun almost immediately, and a second committee was appointed to find temporary quarters for the members while the repairs and alterations are being made.

New Tammany Society Members.

Eleven new members were initiated at last night's meeting of the Tammany Society and twenty-one applications for membership were filed. Thomas F. Smith, the recently appointed Chief Clerk of the City Court, was elected Grand Scribe of the society pro tem. On April 17 the annual election of officers will be held, and it is expected that he will be confirmed in the office.

DR. BARROWS RESIGNS.

Illinois Pastor Called to a Congregational Church at Greenwich.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 4.—Dr. Walter Manning Barrows of the Second Congregational Church has resigned.

At the morning service Sunday he read a letter asking that his pastoral relations be severed, and that immediate action be taken. Dr. Barrows will accept a call recently extended from a Congregational church at Greenwich, Conn. He is a brother of Dr. John Henry Barrows of Chicago.

JOHN NEESE TO BE SENT HERE.

His Sister Will Care for Him—The Chicago Agent Fails to Get the Boy.

CHICAGO, April 4.—E. Wright of 645 Sixty-first Street, Chicago, agent for the New York Juvenile Asylum, this morning made a demand on Chief of Detectives Colleran for the custody of John Neese, the boy whom the police have had in charge for several days.

The police refused to give up the boy, and Wright now declares he will secure an order from the County Court compelling the youth's release. Before this can be done the boy will be on his way to New York City, where he will be cared for by his sister, Mrs. Joseph Woods of 70 East Ninety-fourth Street. Capt. Colleran received a letter from Mrs. Woods this morning, inclosing money for the railroad fare.

ACCUSES HIM OF MURDER.

Holdridge's Friend Says He Killed a Watchman Fourteen Years Ago.

John Holdridge was accused by Herman P. Havender, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, of committing a murder fourteen years ago. The murder was committed, the complainant said, at Astor's Tunnel, near Barrytown, N. Y., where the mutilated body of a watchman for the New York Central Railroad, named Dyckman, was found in a cabin.

Havender and Holdridge were friends at the time, and both lived at Barrytown. Havender was clerk of the Coroner's jury that considered the case. For years the murder remained a mystery. Recently the two men, long after moving away from Barrytown, met by chance in a lodging house at 460 Pearl Street. They have been living there since. Havender told Magistrate Simms that Holdridge, while intoxicated, had confessed to him the murder of Dyckman. Holdridge denied that he had made a confession.

On Havender's statement Holdridge was committed to the Tombs without bail. The police will communicate with the Dutchess County authorities.

Southern Sojourners Return.

The Clyde steamer Comanche, which arrived yesterday from Jacksonville and Charleston, brought [illegible] cabin passengers. They are mostly people who have been spending the Winter at pleasure resorts in Florida and other Southern States.

THE CANAL COMMISSION.

Actual Investigation Begun with Examination of State Engineer and Surveyor Adams.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—The Canal Commission recently appointed by the Governor to investigate the expenditure of the $9,000,000 for canal improvement, met at 3 o'clock to-day and began its actual investigation. Of the seven Commissioners, Messrs. Clinton, Weed, McEchron, and Brainard were present.

The work of the commission to-day was devoted to an examination of State Engineer and Surveyor Adams, which was conducted by Attorney Blackmar, counsel to the commission. Mr. Adams's examination was of a preliminary nature. It was devoted to the gathering of all the facts in the possession of the State Engineer's Department relative to the condition of the canals before the improvement was commenced, and also of the original construction of the canals.

Testimony was also given by Mr. Adams as to the method which had been pursued in making the necessary preparations for the improvement and the manner in which the work had been laid out, and how much of the canals were under contract for improvement.

As no canal contracts have been awarded since the first of the year Mr. Adams's testimony was but a reiteration of the voluminous report made public by him on the condition of the canal improvement when it was formally announced that it would take $7,000,000 more to complete the improvement.

After holding a hearing for three hours an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when the examination of Mr. Adams will be continued on the same lines.

Chairman Clinton announced that the engineers of the commission would make a personal inspection of the entire canal improvement next week, and that the Commissioners will personally inspect certain portions of the work. This will enable them to get a footing on which to work intelligently. After this has been accomplished the investigation of the accounts and contracts will begin.

BILLS BEFORE THE GOVERNOR.

List of Hearings to be Given During the Present Week.

ALBANY, April 4.—Gov. Black will give hearings this week upon these bills:

Tuesday—At 11:30 A. M., the Committee on Judiciary bill prohibiting the placing out of children by charitable institutions except under regulations to be adopted by the State Board of Charities; at 12:30 P. M., the New Rochelle charter measure.

Wednesday—At 11:30 A. M., the Eldridge bill amending the State railroad law in various particulars relative to street railways.

Thursday—At 11:30 A. M., Senator Page's bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in department stores; at 3 P. M., the bill compelling railroad companies to issue mileage books for 500 miles as well as 1,000 miles each.

Friday—At 11 A. M., the bill authorizing the city of Buffalo to use a strip of the sea wall for its highway purposes.

TWO LUNAR HALOS SEEN.

A Beautiful Phenomenon in the Sky Watched by Thousands of Persons.

Two lunar halos appeared in the heavens last night shortly after 8 o'clock, and presented a picture that was admired by thousands. Street corners were occupied by groups who watched the phenomenon until it disappeared.

The moon was nearly full, and as the sky was clear it shone brightly. One of the halos was an arc, having the moon for its centre, and the other, a ring, bisected this arc, and the southern end of the ring passed through the moon. The large ring was of a brilliant white and the arc soon after it appeared gradually assumed the colors of a beautiful rainbow. The colors then gradually faded away, but the points of intersection of the two halos and the point in the centre of the arc grew brighter and brighter, and looked like sun dogs.

At the Weather Bureau it was said that there was nothing unusual in the phenomenon, and that the halos were caused by the refraction of the moon's light passing through ice crystals floating in the air. The refraction of the moon's light on cumulo-stratus and alto-stratus clouds would give the same effect.

At this time, when every one is looking for war or rumors of war, those who are superstitious were inclined to regard the phenomenon as an omen, but of what kind no one seemed to be able to figure out. As it took the form of a bow, some took it as an omen of peace. By 9:30 o'clock it had faded completely away.

ROUGH PLAY MAY BE FATAL.

John Miller Held Responsible for Injuries of Edward Egan.

John Miller, a porter in the New York Trade School, at First Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having inflicted possibly fatal injuries upon Edward Egan, aged sixteen, of Tompkins Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., a pupil in the school, from which he is likely to die.

The two were playing in the school a couple of weeks ago, and Miller struck Egan with a broomstick in the stomach. Egan was taken home, complaining of pain in the abdomen, and the family physician said there was danger of peritonitis. The boy grew gradually worse.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Miller was remanded for further examination. He was then taken to Egan's bedside and was positively identified by him. It has been found that Egan's skull was fractured.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Casino management have decided to give a revival of "The Lady Slavey," beginning May 2. The cast will be an all-star one and includes Thomas Seabrooke, Walter Jones, Julius Steger, Marie Dressler, Charles Kirk, Richard Carle, Edna Wallace Hopper, and others.

Miss Pearl J. G. Gardner, a member of Edward Harrigan's "Old Lavender" company, and William J. Hanley, manager of the company, were married last Wednesday by Judge Timmony of the Criminal Court in Salt Lake City. The bride is eighteen years old, and is a resident of Chicago. Mr. Hanley is a resident of this city.

At the matinée performance of the Empire Theatre stock company on Wednesday afternoon of "Under the Red Robe," at the Empire Theatre, the company will, with a few exceptions of some minor rôles, comprise the original company, and on this occasion J. E. Dodson, who will play the part of Cardinal Richelieu, makes his first appearance since his severe illness, which took him from the stage about a year ago.

Henry Miller is in receipt of a letter from England under date of March 18, from Stuart Ogilvie, the author of "The Master," in which he conveys to Mr. Miller his thanks for the great artistic qualities he brought to bear upon the illustration of his work. Mr. Ogilvie further expressed the deepest gratification for so brilliantly introducing an unknown author to this Nation. The performance of "The Master" last night at the Garden Theatre was the fiftieth, and silver card trays were distributed.

It is said that an effort will be made to organize a stock company in this city, giving such performances as "The Romany Rye," "The Lights o' London," "The Crust of Society," "The Banker's Daughter," and other standard plays, and the company to comprise Frank Mordaunt, Mabel Amber, Una Abell, Marion Abbott, Edgar Davenport, Edwin Arden, Edward S. Abeles, Robert McWade, Lester Wallack, William Seymour, and others. The promoters of the enterprise are in hopes of giving their first performance on April 25 at the Columbus Theatre, the play being "Rosedale."

The testimonial to be tendered Max Freeman in commemoration of his twentieth anniversary as a stage director and producer of comic opera, which takes place at the Casino next Sunday evening, promises to be successful in every detail. An orchestra of forty pieces will occupy the stage, and music of the following composers conducted by them will be rendered: Reginald De Koven, Victor Herbert, Julian Edwards, Herman Perlet, A. de Novellis, [illegible], Charles Puerner, Nahan Franko, Carlos Hasselbrink, Alex. Davis, Joseph Vandenberg, Charles Daquin, and Max Gabriel. The artists who will appear include Julius Steger, Richard Carroll, Pauline Hall, Edna Wallace Hopper, Merri Osborn, George Hawley, William Cameron, William Pruette, Oscar Girard, Joseph Sheehan, [illegible], Adele Ritchie, Marie Dressler, Mollie Fuller, [illegible], Harry Bulger, [illegible], Camille D'Arville, Grace Golden, Madeline Lucette, Catherine Howe, [illegible], the Rogers sisters, and [illegible].

TALKS ON SPAIN AND CUBA

Speakers at a Meeting in Plymouth Church Favor Further Efforts for Peace.

ADDRESS BY PROF. W. S. PERRY

He Tells of His Recent Visit to Spain—William Willis Howard, Just Returned from Cuba, Also Interests a Large Audience.

A public meeting was held last night in Plymouth Church to consider certain phases of the Cuban question. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott presided, and speeches were made by Prof. Walter S. Perry of Pratt Institute, who has just returned from Spain; William Willis Howard, who has just returned from Cuba, and Thomas G. Shearman. The meeting was to be in the lecture room, but so many people came that the audience was allowed to go into the church.

"There are times," said Dr. Abbott in opening the meeting, "when a great democracy must follow its leader, provided its leader has proved himself worthy of being followed. Such a time this seems to me to be, and such a leader President McKinley seems to me to be. [Applause.] I hardly think the American people generally realize how much he has already accomplished by pacific measures.

"I for one shall trust the President, shall wait to hear what he has to say, sure that he will not say war if war can be avoided; ready to follow him if he calls on us for that last and awful resort, and hoping and praying, as I believe he hopes and prays, that Cuban relief, Cuban succor, Cuban liberty, if not literally Cuban independence, can be secured by pacific measures."

Prof. Perry's Experience.

Dr. Abbott then introduced Prof. Perry to speak on his observations in Spain. Prof. Perry said, in part:

"Judging from all that has been said to me since my return, I ought to think myself lucky to have escaped from Spain with my life, but the people are most courteous, polite, and hospitable to visitors. The fact that I was an American made no difference whatever. I never traveled among a people who treated me more courteously."

The military discipline of Spain Prof. Perry declared to be exceedingly lax, but added that the Spanish were brave, and when aroused would fight desperately. The people of Spain, he said, knew little of the Cuban war, and did not believe it was waged with cruelty. "To them," he said, "it is a question of real sorrow for so many of the youth of their land who have gone to that far-away island, never to return. Such has been the drain on the population that boys ranging from sixteen to twenty years of age are being sent to Cuba, while their mothers resort to the churches and pray for their safe return, and in all sincerity and faith make offerings upon the altar of gold and silver.

"It is not the masses who are at fault; it is such brutes as Gen. Weyler, against whom no language can be too severe. So far as I can learn, the majority of the Spanish people hold him in supreme contempt, and say that he has prolonged the war to fatten his own purse. The Spaniard does not desire war with the United States; he is not creating strife. The best men of Spain have been at their wits' end to know what to do. Revolution is threatening the Government. The Queen Regent has at all times had to face a most trying position, and yet this woman has shown much tact and wisdom. With the Carlists threatening the throne, with the republican spirit threatening the Government, with war in Cuba and the Philippines, with wretched finances, with changes of Ministry, she has given wise counsel, and holds the reins of power with firmness. She has done everything in her power to avoid war, but knows too well that to yield too much at one time means most disastrous internal revolution."

A Mausoleum Nearly Filled.

Prof. Perry spoke of the mausoleum of the Spanish Kings, where the monarchs from Charles V. down are buried, and noted as strange and ominous the fact that only two niches are left in the mausoleum—one for the Queen Regent and one for the young King.

The rest of his address was an earnest plea for pacific measures until the last resource of diplomacy had been tried. One sentence which aroused applause was, "President McKinley is a statesman and a Christian, and a man altogether worthy of his high position." Spain had felt, up to a short time ago, that she had the moral support of the world, and this was true because our position had been misunderstood, and it had been thought that we wished to annex Cuba. Now that our position was understood sentiment was veering to our side, and when Spain understood this she would yield, provided concessions were asked one at a time, even if the last concession asked was the independence of Cuba.

Mr. Howard's address was confined to the outlining of a plan for aiding the reconcentrados. He declared that, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the reconcentrados are free to return to their homes, and many of them have done so. Those who remain in the towns stay there because they do not know what else to do. His plan was to rent a large tract of land, place a competent American at the head of it, and employ the reconcentrados as farm hands, thus aiding them without making them paupers.

The last speaker was Thomas G. Shearman, who advocated pacific and diplomatic means of dealing with the Cuban question.

The Mycological Club.

The New York Mycological Club held its annual meeting last evening at the College of Pharmacy, 115 West Sixty-eighth Street, and elected these officers: President—Dr. H. G. Piffard; Vice Presidents—Dr. W. C. Deming, Dr. William B. Garside, Miss Cornelia C. Bidford; Secretary—Mrs. M. C. G. Witte; Treasurer—Thomas J. Keenan; Executive Committee—Robert C. Moore, Mrs. G. W. Conklin, Dr. Mary L. Edwards, C. W. Cushier, and Mrs. W. P. Long.

Against the Eldridge Bill.

At a meeting of the Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, held yesterday afternoon, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of one or more to go before the Governor at Albany to protest against the Eldridge bill, which would permit the Third Avenue Railroad Company to change the motive power of its cars in Amsterdam Avenue.

HUMANITY VS. HUMANITY.

We have shone among the nations as a light set on a hill;
They could keep their standing armies, they could fight, and rend and kill;
Round the world the whirr of battles might tremble and increase,
But we were strong in quietness, and mighty in our peace.

Shall we quench that light in darkness, and go back to other days?
Leave the larger Christian methods, and return to heathen ways?
Shall we trick our ears with falsehood and deceive ourselves with lies?
Shall a thinking Christian people lose its reasoning in cries?

"Humanity! Humanity!" Our cry is all of thee;
Oh, Humanity is broader than a single cause can be!
To us had dawned the vision of Humanity, indeed;
In this new land there had been born a new and nobler creed;

If now we fail to guard that trust—that light upon the hill—
Forget our revelation—and again wage war and kill;
We may help a little island in a corner of the earth—
But the larger, true Humanity will be strangled at its birth.

—KATRINA TRASK.

New York, April 1, 1898.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

New Enterprise Discussed at the Windsor—Chauncey M. Depew on Social Conditions.

An audience listened at the Windsor yesterday afternoon to the discussion of "A Model Manual Training School for Girls," on which Miss Margaret Pickering Pascal read a paper. She discussed plans for a school which would turn out skilled laborers in housework and dressmaking, and before the session was through a scheme to erect it had been started.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton presided, and ex-Mayor Hewitt, ex-Mayor Strong, Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt, John Vinton Dahlgren, J. Kennedy Tod, and Chauncey M. Depew, who made a stirring speech, were among the indorsers of the movement. Miss Pascal's paper describing the various departments of the proposed school aroused much interest, and Mrs. Theodore Sutro delivered a eulogy on its author and her work.

J. D. Cola of Bombay, India, followed, and said that Lady Brooke, now Countess of Warwick, had started in London an institution in which girls were taught to make laces, and then induced her fashionable friends to buy them.

The subject of the manual training school awakened a trend of sociological discussion and brought out a speech from Dr. Depew. He said that he had just been reading the book written by Walter C. Wyckoff, descriptive of his two years' experience as a laborer in various trades, undertaken for sociological study.

"In reading the pages of his current work in serial form," said Mr. Depew, "I almost came to the conclusion that our modern civilization, with all its luxury and refinement, is based on a volcano, the cap of which might come off at any moment and involve us in a rack and ruin like that of the French Revolution, unless some remedy can be found by which common labor can be assisted out of its plight, and some career opened up for it. If things are so bad for an untrained man, how much worse for a girl.

"Fifty years ago, when a large proportion of the people lived in the country and living was cheaper, every one could manage to get on. But in our own time all that has passed away. Technical schools turn out so many trained workers now that untrained labor has no show. People don't want to wear ill-fitting gowns and antiquated hats nowadays, and the unskilled dressmaker or milliner is of no use. It is Hood's 'Song of the Shirt' all over again. The song is the moan of the multitude of common labor.

"We hear a good deal about heaven and hell, but the difference between heaven and hell isn't a circumstance to that between $10 and $3 a week. People don't want charity and pauperizing. They want the God-given chance to earn their own bread, and that's what we must help them to do."

R. A. Carden, O. W. Buckingham, and Mrs. M. W. Lent each gave a scholarship of $10 toward Miss Pascal's enterprise, and Mr. Cola volunteered to give a lecture on India for the cause. Miss Paulding, Mrs. A. H. Eaton, Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Howard Potter, and Mrs. R. H. Lynde were among the members of a Committee on Organization appointed.

HANCOCK—HEATH.

A Baltimore Naval Militia Man Marries a New York Woman.

The wedding in this city on Sunday night of Frederic Hancock, Assistant City Commissioner of Baltimore, and Miss Katrine Heath of this city, ended an interesting romance.

The bride and bridegroom knew each other as children in the South, and were parted by the bride coming to this city. Later they met as students at Maryland College, Baltimore, and the old affinity being renewed, they became engaged. Miss Heath returned to this city, and Mr. Hancock entered the political arena, and attained considerable prominence in Baltimore, where his father, Major A. M. Hancock, was also a politician of wide acquaintance.

A short while ago the couple decided to marry, in view of the fact that Mr. Hancock's post as Lieutenant in the Naval Militia of Maryland might soon call him to the front, and he therefore obtained a week's leave, without telling his friends of his intention, and came North on Saturday. The bride was staying with her mother, Mrs. Flora C. Heath, at her home, One Hundred and Third Street and West End Avenue, and arrangements were made to have the wedding take place on Sunday night. It was performed in the parlors of the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, directly after the evening service, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell. There were no attendants. Mr. Hancock's friends received the news by telegraph and sent congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Hancock went to the Waldorf-Astoria to stay. They will leave the hotel for the South this afternoon. Mr. Hancock was born in China, and his political friends know him as "Chinese" Hancock.

Mayer—Eichberg.

Miss Florence Eichberg, daughter of Mrs. Caroline Eichberg, was married at 6 o'clock last evening at the home of her mother, 240 Lenox Avenue, to J. W. Mayer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Harris of Temple Israel. The bride, who was given away by Simon Sichel, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and diamond ornaments. The bridesmaids were Miss Frances Stern and Miss Ninetta Eichberg. Milton Mayer was best man. The couple will go to Atlantic City for two weeks, and then make an extended tour through Europe.

A WAR POEM FOR SOROSIS.

Several Women Also Give Their Views on Literature.

A war poem by Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer marked the martial sentiment at the regular monthly meeting of Sorosis yesterday. It was applauded, and then the club settled down to listen to papers upon literature.

The speakers of the day were Nellie L. Kingman, Chairman of the Committee on Literature; Genie H. Rosenfeld, Carrie Stowe Wait, Kathryn L. Bissell, Anna Randall Diehl, Agnes Warner Mastick, and Jennie de la M. Lozier.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS MEETING.

Interesting Topics Discussed at the Grand Central Palace.

The New York State Congress of Mothers met in the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon and evening, Mrs. Frances Schwedler Barnes presiding. At the afternoon session the Secretary of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, Mrs. Wellington White, spoke on "The Child." Edward Rawson, Principal of the Friends' Seminary; Mrs. George Wheeler, Mrs. McClary, Mrs. Almon Hansley, and Miss Marie R. Hofer also spoke.

Edward King, who lives and works among the east side poor, was the first speaker of the evening. He urged all of his hearers to put notions of superiority out of their minds and meet the poor on a level.

Francis H. Tabor gave an interesting account of his work among east side boys. "How to Secure the Confidence of Boys" was his subject. "The first thing necessary," said he, "is to get the boy's affection. You must be perfectly natural. Some ladies keep a voice for children as they do for poodles. You have got to talk to a boy like a friend."

Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, Dr. Jennie B. Merrill, and Mrs. Martin were among the other speakers.

Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs.

The Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs will take their annual Easter outing this year, leaving for Old Point Comfort on Thursday by way of the Old Dominion Line, with the usual contingent of friends and old Yale men.

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW.

Mrs. Delvana's Second Attempt at Suicide Successful.

Emma Delvana, a widow of 1,429 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, made a second and successful attempt at suicide yesterday. She cut her throat with a bread knife on March 28, but was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in time to save her life.

She had sufficiently recovered yesterday to have an operation performed, and was taken to the operating room at 6 o'clock in the evening. While the physicians were making the necessary preparations, the woman managed to get near an open window and jumped out. The window was on the third story, and Mrs. Delvana was picked up terribly mutilated. She died four hours later.

CHICAGO CARPENTERS STRIKE.

5,000 Men Go Out and the Contractors Are Coming to Their Terms—Plasterers Threaten to Strike.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The greatest strike of workmen in one trade in Chicago since the famous strike of 1890 began this morning, when 5,000 union carpenters refused to go to work until their employers signed the agreement adopted last week. The strike of the carpenters had the effect of forcing many workmen in other trades to quit, as nothing could be done by them on some buildings as long as the carpenters were not at work.

From reports received at headquarters the tie-up is practically complete, but many contractors have declared their willingness to sign the scale adopted in order to have their employes return to work. The indications are that the strike will be a short one as well as a complete victory for the carpenters.

At least 200 contractors called at the general headquarters of the carpenters before 2 o'clock to-day and said they were willing to sign the agreement. No work will be permitted before Wednesday morning. Contractors as well as property owners who have employed men directly will be subject to the rule, and no favors will be shown. It is believed that at least 3,500 strikers will return to work Wednesday for contractors and others who have signed the scale. Every contractor who refuses to pay the scale will have a strike of plasterers on his hands to-morrow.

WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED.

An Arkansas Traveling Man Meets Death Near His Home.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 4.—John W. Wenderdorf, his children, sister-in-law, and brother were drowned in the St. Francis River, near St. Francis, Ark., at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The party were pleasure riding on the river when a squall suddenly came up, capsizing the boat and drowning every member of the party.

Mr. Wenderdorf was on the road for a Memphis dry goods house, and stopped off at St. Francis yesterday to spend a few hours with his family.

Hilda Peterson Indicted.

The Grand Jury, in the April Term of the Supreme Court, began its sessions in Long Island City yesterday. Among the indictments was one against Hilda Peterson for the murder of her child at Rockville Centre. She may plead this morning. The indictment is for murder in the first degree.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mary Ella Pratt Houghton.

Mary Ella Pratt, the wife of Prof. Henry C. Houghton, and President of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, died suddenly of cerebral apoplexy on Sunday night at her home, 7 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Houghton was born in Yarmouth, Me., fifty-three years ago, and was educated at Mount Holyoke College. She left college in 1868 and married Dr. Houghton Dec. 29 of that year. Immediately after their marriage, Dr. and Mrs. Houghton settled in this city, and both joined the New England Church, in which Mrs. Houghton was baptized by immersion by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

While in the New England Church, Mrs. Houghton formed a friendship that was lifelong with Helen E. Brown, the poetess, who interested her in the work of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, of which organization Mrs. Houghton soon became one of the Board of Managers. She was in succession a member of the Executive Committee, Vice President, and President.

After the disbandment of the New England Church, Mrs. Houghton joined the Church of the Disciples, and on the disruption of that church she reverted with her husband to the Broadway Tabernacle, where she was an active member up to the time of her death, and for many years associated with the Society for Woman's Work. She was a member and one of the organizers of the New York and Brooklyn Alumnae of Mount Holyoke College, and was instrumental in securing some large gifts for the building of the new Mount Holyoke College.

Her husband and a brother and sister survive her. Mrs. Houghton had a severe attack of nervous prostration about eight weeks ago, and was confined to her bed up to Sunday night, when the final apoplectic stroke caused her death. The time of the funeral services, which will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle has not been decided upon. The body will be shipped to Yarmouth, Me., for interment.

Thomas A. Ledwith.

Thomas A. Ledwith, who died on Friday last at his home, 28 West Seventy-second Street, was at one time prominent in this community, but for some years he had lived retired from public view. He was a native of New York City, having been born here in 1840. He studied law, and entered politics as a Democrat, but an active opponent of Tammany Hall. He obtained a considerable following and was elected to the Assembly in 1862, and then a Police Justice. To the latter office he was re-elected in 1869. In 1870 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Mayoralty. In 1871 he made his peace with and joined Tammany Hall, and was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, being defeated by George C. Barrett. He was elected to the State Senate in 1874 and then quitted public life.

Dr. William H. Johnston.

Dr. William H. Johnston, brother of Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, and one of the founders and the Dean of the Birmingham Medical College at Birmingham, Ala., died Sunday night from apoplexy, aged seventy-nine years. He was born in Lincoln County, N. C., educated in the State University, and served gallantly in the Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment, Confederate Army. After the war he was graduated in medicine at the University of the City of New York, was eighteen months at Bellevue Hospital, and practiced a while in New York City. In 1872 he moved to Selma, Ala., and in 1886 to Birmingham. He was in active and successful practice to the time of his death, and held important positions in medical associations. A widow and four children survive him.

Emil H. P. Mehl.

Emil H. P. Mehl died at his home, 912 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday, from Bright's disease. Mr. Mehl was born in Germany in 1847. His parents came to this country in 1848. His father established a pocketbook manufactory on the Heights, and the deceased subsequently became head of the firm. Later it became an incorporated company, with Mr. Mehl as President. Mr. Mehl was at one time a member of the Board of Education under Mayor Wanser. He was also a Director of the People's Safe Deposit Company and several building and loan associations. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. WILLIAM H. DAVISON, a Methodist clergyman, formerly of New York, died yesterday at Johnsburg, N. Y. He was eighty years old.

The Rev. JOHN McKENNEY, pastor of the Baptist Church of Leland, Fla., died suddenly at Glens Falls, N. Y., on Sunday night, aged fifty years.

EUGENE BURLINGAME, who had been serving his second term as District Attorney for Albany County, N. Y., died at Gloucester Court House, Va., yesterday, from a hemorrhage of the brain.

MILO J. GENROE, a railroad agent well known in Western New York, and a large real estate owner in Wyoming County, died on Sunday night at San Diego, Cal. He represented the Erie Railroad at Warsaw for thirty years.

THOMAS F. O'NEILL, attached to the Charles Street Station, and for twenty-eight years a member of the police force, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, the result of an operation for appendicitis. Policeman O'Neill lived at 337 East Fiftieth Street. He was fifty-one years old.

CHARLES A. CAMERON, formerly of Newark, N. J., died in Denver, Col., Sunday from heart disease. In Newark Mr. Cameron was widely known as an active church worker. He was for a time District President of the Epworth League. He studied for the bar, but abandoned law for a business career.

ALEXANDER A. JORDAN, the well-known ex-champion all-around athlete, hurdler, and broad jumper, died yesterday at his home, 156 East Sixty-second Street. Mr. Jordan was a member of the New York Athletic Club and several other organizations, and won the all-around championships in 1890 and 1891. The funeral will be held to-morrow at his late residence at [illegible].

MRS. JAMES W. WALLICK, the wife of the playwright and actor, died yesterday at Middletown, N. Y., after an illness of several months. Mr. Wallick and his wife were known principally to the theatregoing public of the east side, where they were great favorites. They played at the old Third Avenue, the Windsor, Thalia, and People's Theatres, and produced among other melodramas "The Bandit King" and "The Cattle King," in which they introduced horses on the stage.

Funeral of William G. Wheeler.

The funeral of William Griswold Wheeler took place Saturday at his old home, Keene, N. H., where he died. A number of well-known New Yorkers attended the services. Mr. Wheeler was prominent in financial circles, having had active control of the Corbin Banking Company. He was also a Director and moving power in the Long Island Railroad Company, and was largely identified with all the improvements at Manhattan Beach. His long and arduous devotion to business ruined his health and forced his retirement.

His widow, formerly Miss Adele Durant, and a son, William Griswold Wheeler, Jr., survive him and inherit a large fortune.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Lord's establishments, 868 6th Av., near 50th, or 15th St., near Broadway, patronized by New York's best families since 1860.

Lace Curtains and Blanket Cleaning. Lord's dyeing establishments, 868 6th Av., or 15th St., near Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

MARRIED.

SALFNER—HEARTT.—Saturday, April 2, 1898, at the residence of the bride's father, Hillside Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., by the Rev. Edwin A. White, rector of Christ Church, Clara Louise, second daughter of J. Pierson Heartt, to Theodor Salfner of Bavaria, Germany.

DIED.

HOUGHTON.—On Sunday, Mary Ella Pratt, beloved wife of Henry C. Houghton, M. D.

Funeral services at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, 34th St. and Broadway, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 3 P. M. Forty seats will be reserved for the officers of the Home for the Friendless, and they are requested to assemble in the vestibule of the church.

KINGSBURY.—On Monday, April the fourth, at Number 2,004 Fifth Avenue, New York, of disease of the heart and pneumonia, Lois E., daughter of Agnes E. and the late Herbert A. Kingsbury, and granddaughter of the late Joseph O. Brown, in the 12th year of her age.

Funeral private.

NELSON.—On Saturday, April 2, Leila Mandeville Nelson, youngest daughter of Eliza J. and the late Samuel C. Nelson.

Funeral services at her late residence, 268 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 5, at 2 P. M.

OSBORNE.—On April 4, 1898, at 76 West 90th St., New York, Lydia Underhill, wife of Theodore B. Osborne and daughter of Samuel B. and the late Sarah Underhill.

Funeral private.

TAYLOR.—On Monday, April 4, Agnes E., wife of William F. Taylor, aged 46 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 398 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

WODELL.—Suddenly, at New Haven, Conn., April 4, 1898, Anna Hall, daughter of the late Asahel Hall, M. D., and widow of Silas Wodell, late of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Funeral at her late residence, Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 4.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
AHEARN, Richard J., 501 W. 34th St.	20	2
BROWN, Joseph, 17 Chrystie St.	1	3
BLAUTH, Carrie, 301 E. 92d St.	3	3
BOGARDUS, Mary, House of the Good Shepherd	18	3
BERGEN, Daniel S., 2,126 8th Av.	70	2
BRADY, Mary, 51 Cherry St.	50	3
BENJAMIN, Adelaide, 358 Grand St.	8	3
BUCHS, John, 59th St. and 10th Av.	51	3
BOYLE, Edward, 83 Carmine St.	1	3
BAUSENHARDT, Annie, 23 Avenue B.	38	2
CORCORAN, Michael, 61 8th Av.	30	3
COHEN, Sadie, 442 E. Houston St.	8	2
CAPOZZI, Raffaela, 182 Bleecker St.	54	4
COHEN, Annie, 188 Allen St.	2	2
DOWNEY, Mary, 14 Washington St.	32	2
DI MICHELE, Catharine, 329 E. 75th.	2	3
DI BLASIO, Maria, 466½ Pearl St.	2	3
DEUTSCH, Sara, 24 E. 114th St.	50	2
DREW, Daniel, 454 W. 47th St.	82	1
D'ANGELO, Concetta, 129 Mulberry.	1	3
DOYNE, Rose, 118 Wooster St.	1	2
EGAN, Elizabeth, 436 E. 121st St.	35	2
ELISKA, Joseph, Randall's Island	1	1
FRIEDRICH, Marie, 3,393 3d Av.	59	1
FITZGERALD, Edward, St. Joseph's Hospital	40	1
FRIEDRICH, Antonio, 252 Elizabeth.	5	3
GEARETY, Winnifred, 43d St. and North River	68	2
HANNA, William S., Webb Home	73	1
HAIGHT, William A., 1,046 Washington Av.	1	2
JOHNSON, Emma, 1,725 1st Av.	25	3
JORDAN, Mary A., 100 W. 88th St.	82	1
KENDLEBERGER, Mattie L., 123 W. 44th St.	50	3
LAZAR, Berl, 153 Forsyth St.	54	2
LIPSCHITZ, Leia, 246 Madison St.	64	3
MICHAELIS, Anna, 146 E. 74th St.	49	3
MEINEKE, Louise J., 111 W. 94th	21	2
MONAHAN, Timothy, 500 Grand St.	24	1
MINZ, Morris, 413 E. 106th St.	63	3
MAHONEY, Frank, 2,212 8th Av.	2	2
MILLER, Charles, Riverside Hospital	1	1
MARTIN, Mary, 2,412 2d Av.	25	2
MILI, José, 320 E. 107th St.	8	3
MILLER, George, 342 E. 45th St.	21	3
MARSCHALL, Anna, 268 W. 113th St.	72	2
MERK, Katie, 1,311 Washington Av.	67	1
MERRITT, John, New York Central yards	30	1
McCABE, Charles, 230 E. 27th St.	71	1
McDONALD, John, St. Joseph's Hosp.	40	1
NEUMAN, Jennie, 125 Henry St.	50	2
NUNZIATO, Concetta, 116 Mulberry.	1	2
NOTTINGHAM, Samuel, 211 E. 103d.	41	2
O'CONNELL, Lizzie, 423 E. 18th St.	8	2
O'CONNELL, James, 1,065 2d Av.	64	2
OSBORNE, Lydia U., 76 W. 90th St.	52	4
PAGLIARA, Francesca A., 208 Grand.	1	2
RYDER, John, 200 W. 102d St.	53	3
RYAN, Michael, 435 E. 82d St.	26	3
REBHOLZ, Ernest A., 560 W. 36th St.	10	3
RYAN, William, St. Joseph's Hospital	27	1
ROCHE, Richard, 417 E. 25th St.	42	1
ROBERTS, Maggie, 347 W. 25th St.	38	2
REINING, August W., 420 1st Av.	52	2
STRAUSS, Nellie M., 2,18[illegible] River Av.	27	3
SULLIVAN, Dennis L., 1,050 Trinity Av.	67	2
SCHEFFLER, Otto, 309 Broome St.	30	2
SIEBOLD, Louise, 583 Grand St.	1	2
TINKLER, Miriam, 684 9th Av.	47	2
TRASK, George G., 140 W. 46th St.	50	2
TAUSCHER, Anna F., 490 E. 146th.	1	2
ULIANO, Antonio, 558 E. 149th St.	38	2
WALSH, Ann, 209 W. 15th St.	70	3
WAGNER, James, 912 Elizabeth St.	4	1
WAGNER, Annie, 523 W. 48th St.	1	2
WILLIAMS, John, Bellevue Hospital	36	2

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
BROWN, M. W., 295 Grand Av.	44	2
BEDNALL, Elizabeth, 387 Bridge St.	65	2
BODIN, Anna S., 338 Franklin Av.	38	2
CARNEY, Eliz. B., 305 Van Brunt St.	28	2
CARRINGTON, Albert B., Homoeopathic Hospital	30	2
CAMPBELL, Anthony, 209 N. 9th St.	50	2
COOKE, Jane, 226 Monroe St.	85	3
COFFEY, D., 399 Knickerbocker Av.	1	2
DORCA, Rosalia, 84 Union St.	1	2
DE ANGELIS, Mary, 702 Monroe St.	70	2
DE MEO, Mary, 9 Richardson St.	38	2
DREYER, Augusta, 202 Franklin St.	19	2
DONNELLY, James, 555 De Kalb Av.	24	2
ENGERS, Louisa, 169 Conover St.	65	2
FITZGERALD, Elisabeth, 55 Dumont.	2	2
FITCH, Avery, St. John's Hospital	62	2
GOULDING, J. J., 378 Woodbine St.	38	1
HAINGS, Elizabeth, 298 Ellery St.	60	1
HOLDER, Regina, 160 Jefferson St.	77	2
JENNELLI, Gaetano, 145 Hudson Av.	4	2
JOHNSON, Rose A., 194 Lee Av.	25	2
KAVANAGH, Catherine, 94 Union Av.	61	1
KEMPF, Adam, 1,021 Flushing Av.	1	1
KUCKER, William, Kings Co. Hosp.	37	2
KRAWITSCHKY, E. E., 176 Floyd St.	24	2
KELLY, John J., 1,259 Oakland Av.	3	2
LEWIS, Egerton, 12 Lafayette Av.	38	2
MULLEN, Jacob, 285 Stagg St.	1	2
MINNER, Agnes, 93 Ten Eyck St.	7	2
MORSE, Isabella, 24 Wyckoff St.	67	1
McFARLAND, J. E., 172 Sumpter St.	4	1
McLAUGHLIN, Maggie, K. Co. Hosp.	53	3
McGARRY, Hugh, 269 19th St.	39	3
NALHER, Elizabeth, 767 Greene Av.	77	2
O'TOOLE, Lawrence, 73 Steuben St.	18	2
PENNEA, Mary, 76 Clifton Place	70	2
PIESCH, Edith, 1,519 Broadway	2	2
*PASQUALE, Giacomo, 615 4th Av.	13	31
PAYNE, William H., 86 Johnson St.	51	2
PALM, Emma, 305 Atlantic Av.	30	2
QUIN, Arthur A., 69 Poplar St.	48	2
RANDALL, Mary E., 11 Hull St.	75	2
RYAN, Catherine, 117 N. 5th St.	1	2
SUTTER, Ludwig A., 59 S. 2d St.	1	2
SCHMARRS, Lena, 287 Nassau Av.	77	2
SCHWARZ, E., 715 Knickerbocker Av.	1	2
SCHAFFER, M., 146 McKibben St.	1	2
SORCOSIO, Minisme, 941 De Kalb Av.	1	2
SHEPARD, Ethel, East. Dist. Hosp.	1	2
SPINELLI, P., 19th St. & 5th Av.	64	1
SCHNEIDER, R., 1,260 Greene Av.	1	2
STONE, George W., 878 Greene Av.	30	2
SHUSTER, Jacob, 62 Throop Av.	1	2
STILLWELL, Thos. W., 592 Macon St.	50	2
THOMAS, Adhel, 42 Oakland St.	1	2
THOMAS, Lillian M., 125 Liberty Av.	4	2
TREVES, Maria, Germ. Evan. Home	75	2
TAYLOR, Agnes E., Meth. Ep. Hosp.	46	2
VAN BICKELL, M. M., 827 Throop Av.	40	2
WIGGINS, Margaret J., 38 Cooper St.	70	2
WALDO, Roger W., 1,105 Bergen St.	[illegible]	2
WILSON, J., Homoeopathic Hospital	40	2
WITT, Otto, 189 Montrose Av.	40	2
WARNER, Henry, 25 Schenectady Av.	42	2
WALTER, James H., 453 9th Av.	30	2

*Date of death in March.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAPITAL AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

Denver City Railroad Company
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 28, 1898.

Negotiable certificates will be issued for bonds deposited.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WM. L. BULL,
CHAS. H. MERRIMAN,
DAVID S. BAKER,
ARTHUR K. HUNT,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $26,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will receive on deposit at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, UP TO AND INCLUDING APRIL 14TH, 1898, shares of the LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and will issue its receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, dated February 4th, 1898.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, March 29, 1898.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R.R.Co.
Detroit, April 1st, 1898.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the outstanding Land Grant Bonds of this company on April 12th, being the amount of interest for six months ending March 31st, 1898.

Transfer books will close 7th inst., at the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., and reopen April 13th, 1898.

Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Co.

JAMES McMILLAN, FREDERICK E. DRIGGS, } Trustees.

Kings County Trust Co. Stock, Guaranty Trust Co. Stock,
BOUGHT BY
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.,
36 WALL STREET.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. R. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, [illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

In response to the more pacific tone of the press dispatches and the consequently improved speculative sentiment, the stock market opened yesterday at a considerable advance above Saturday's closing. In the first fifteen minutes of business gains of from 3 to 4 points were common among the active stocks. Some advances, as that in Sugar Trust, were more than 6 points. Following this sensational opening came a quick reaction, in which the early gains were partly lost.

⁂

The market's early strength was due chiefly to the higher prices for American stocks abroad. Early London quotations were at an advance of 1 to 3 per cent. above the New York Saturday closing on the report that Pope Leo had made his appearance as a mediator between Spain and the Cuban rebels. Responding to these bullish developments the short interest in Wall Street became panic-stricken, and in its rush to cover stocks brought about the violent advance. At the higher level so established there was considerable selling of stocks bought at the extreme declines last week, when many people bought securities which they had no intention of holding. When the excitement among the bears died away this selling broke the market again, and, as a result, before noon stocks were from 1 to 2 per cent. lower than their opening.

⁂

Thereafter the Street showed a disposition to await news from Washington, it being generally expected that Congress would give some definite intimation as to its future course. After noon dullness characterized the market, and the failure of the powers that be at Washington to furnish any reasons for speculative activity was responsible for an uninteresting market up to 3 o'clock. In the last three hours but little more than 100,000 shares of stock changed hands. In the first two hours the transactions were in excess of 200,000 shares.

⁂

Yesterday's market was largely professional. There were no evidences of activity on the part of the larger interests except in some few cases where insiders continued the policy of taking care of their own stocks. Wall Street heard many rumors during the day, but few of them carried confirmation, and they received scant attention. The afternoon inactivity was accompanied by firmness resulting from an absence of selling pressure.

⁂

Government bonds were firmer. There were sales of $10,000 2s, registered, at 98; $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109¼, and $10,000 do. coupon, at 110¾.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1
Am. Spirits Mfg.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	3⅝	National Lead	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	2½	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Tobacco	2⅜	Norfolk & West. pf.	1⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Northern Pacific	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	North. Pacific pf.	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2¼	Pacific Mail	1⅝
C., Mil. & St. Paul	2½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. & Northwest	1⅞	Peop. Gas, Chicago	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Consol. Gas	1¾	St. Paul & Om.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	1¼	Southern Railway pf.	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	5½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Des. M. & Ft. D.	¾	Third Avenue	1½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅞
Hawaiian Sugar	2⅜	Union Pacific pf.	1⅞
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	3⅝
Louis. & Nash	1⅝	West Chi. Street	2
Manhattan Cons.	2½	West. Union Tel.	1¼
Michigan Central	2⅞		

Stocks Declined.

D., S. S. & A. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	5	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d	1
A., T. & S. F. gen.	1	O. Imp. con. 5s, 5th inc. pd	1½
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1¾	Or. Sh. Line, Inc. A.	1¼
Brook. R. T. 5s	1	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1
Ches. & Ohio con.	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
C. & 9th Av. 5s	1½	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Erie genl. 3s	1⅜	Union Pac. 4s	1¼
Int. & Gt. North. 2d	2	Wabash 2d	1
K. C., Pitts. & G.	1½	Wis. Central 1st	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Pitts. & West. 1st.....1

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Germania	110
Chemical	[illegible]	Greenwich	165
Columbia	150	Hanover	390
Commerce	200	Merchants' Exch'ge	116
Garfield National	850	New Amsterdam	245

There was a sale of 10 shares of Columbia at 150.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@4½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days and 5@6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $92,922,824; balances, $6,981,069; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $628,931.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weaker. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.83⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅞ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16@94 and 94⅛, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—80c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 2⅛, to 93; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝, to 52¼; Illinois Central, 1¼, to 103¾; Erie first preferred, 1, to 34⅝; Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 84; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 58⅜; Atchison, ⅜, to 11⅞; Erie, ¼, to 13⅞, and Reading, ¼, to 8⅜. British consols advanced 5-16, to 111 3-16, for money, and 111 7-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £26,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 52,100,000 marks; Treasury notes decreased 2,760,000 marks; "other" securities increased 163,880,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 239,880,000.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.60 and in Rome at 105.97. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f. 37½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 29c.

METROPOLITAN IN GOOD SUPPLY.

Contrary to what might have been expected, Metropolitan Street Railway's gain yesterday was only fractional. Of late this stock has been the one in which the most violent fluctuations have taken place, and usually its net change has been larger than that in any other stock on the list. Yesterday, however, it made an advance of only one-fourth of 1 per cent. In the early trading the stock got up above 162, but it did not stay at that level for any length of time. Traders were buyers of the stock throughout the day, but they seemed to have no difficulty in getting all they wanted at [illegible]. Over 11,000 shares of Metropolitan changed hands yesterday.

Manhattan [illegible], on the other hand, sold up above 99, and retained over 2 points of its gain to the close. As in Metropolitan, the traders were buyers of Manhattan.

GOLD FOR IMPORT.

Gold to the amount of $1,000,000 was yesterday announced as engaged for importation. Of this $275,000 is for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $275,000 for L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $250,000 for the National City Bank, and $200,000 for Blair & Co. This brings up the total engaged in or imported from Europe since Feb. 25 to $37,750,000. In addition to this there has been drawn from Australia by San Francisco banks $6,100,000, and it is reported that there is $2,000,000 more en route to San Francisco.

Sterling exchange was decidedly weak yesterday, responding to the strength of the New York money market and to the large offerings of investment bills. Rates for both sight and sixty-day sterling declined. Exchange market authorities look for further weakness, unless there is a further decline in money market rates. Large importations of gold are predicted for the coming week.

GOVERNMENT BONDS HIGHER.

Government bonds were strong yesterday, although the transactions in them were light, being confined to the old 4s and the registered 2s. The old 4s sold at 110¾. The new 4s, without transactions, closed at an advance of 1½ points over Saturday's closing bid. The bid prices for all the other issues of Governments were advanced fractionally. On the European Bourses Spanish 4s showed notable strength, selling up to 51½ in London.

THE ADVANCE IN COFFEE.

At the opening of the market yesterday Sugar Trust sold at 122. It closed on Saturday at 115⅛. The whole market had a wild opening, but Sugar Trust's was the wildest of that of any stock on the list. At the same time sales were made at 122; they were also made at 119¼. Thereafter, in common with the rest of the market, the stock fell back rapidly, selling close to 117. It closed with a net gain of about 3 points for the day.

As a bull argument on Sugar Trust stock, its speculative friends are pointing to the advance of ⅛c. per pound in the price of coffee, which has been made by both the Arbuckles and the Sugar Trust's coffee trade branch. It is contended that this action is significant of a settlement of the whole fight between the Arbuckles and the Sugar Trust—the same story which has been used for a long time past by the bulls on the stock. The fact of the matter is probably that the advance in the price of coffee is due solely to the rumors of a tax on that staple in case of war. The coffee trade has been excited by this possibility for some time, and as the fears of war have grown more acute, the fears of a coffee tax have increased proportionately. The Sugar Trust's campaign against its competitors is not yet over.

CALL MONEY LOWER.

Call money rates declined yesterday, loans at the opening being made as high as 4½ per cent., and at the close as low as 1½ per cent. The lowering of rates was due to heavy offerings of call money by some of the larger banking houses and to the light demand for accommodation of that class. Time money continued firm. That market yesterday was not active, but rates remained without change. Bank officers are pointing out that it is only the small demand for money that is keeping rates from advancing further.

GRANGER STOCKS STRONG.

All the Granger stocks advanced 2 points and more yesterday, and at the opening showed gains of about 3 points over Saturday's closing. Bull speculators were buyers of St. Paul and Burlington on a large scale, and of the first-named stock the London houses were also heavy purchasers. Rock Island was active and strong, there being commission house buying of it, as well as large purchases by inside interests.

THE BUYING OF TOBACCO.

American Tobacco was notably strong yesterday, touching 108¼, a new high figure for the present movement. The stock was bought and bid up by the same brokers who have been active in that way for some time past, and who are credited with acting for speculative interests in the management of the company. At no time recently has there been any outside buying of Tobacco Trust, even the bolder traders fearing to identify themselves with a stock in which there has been so much open manipulation.

IRON BUSINESS BOOMING.

In an article dealing in detail with the iron markets, The Pittsburg Dispatch says:

"Iron business continues to move along without seeming to pay any attention to war reports. The volume of transactions foots up well. Prices for leading products are steadily maintained, any variation being governed by time of delivery. Mills and furnaces are all running to their utmost capacity.

"The production report for April will be watched with considerable interest. It is expected to break all previous records. It would be difficult to find an establishment whose order books are not filled. Many of them will keep plants employed for many months to come.

"There is a good deal of inquiry for material, but bidding for the orders is so close that prices seem to have no chance of working upward. Buyers are also influenced by the evident anxiety of sellers; otherwise it is probable that larger lots would be taken, as consumption continues quite up to the highest mark, with no prospect of recession.

"Structural material appears to be wanted in Europe, one contract for 50,000 tons having been closed in Paris within the past few days. This order, however, was taken by mills on the Continent, and further sales are likely to be made by American houses, negotiations for which are now going on.

"European advices show a steady increase in production, accompanied, however, by rising prices for all kinds of raw material. This will, no doubt, stimulate business on this side."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Declaration of Jersey Central's regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

Bill authorizing lease of New York, Susquehanna and Western to Erie signed by Governor of New Jersey.

Arrival of heavy amounts of foreign gold.

Advance in price of coffee by both Woolson Spice Company and Arbuckle Brothers.

Continued purchases of gold in London for shipment to America.

Election in Chicago to-day. Legal holiday.

Early advance in Spanish 4s in London and Paris, followed by a decline later.

Increase of $3,781 in Norfolk and Western's net earnings for February.

Charter granted in Illinois to American Steel and Wire Company.

Decrease of $125,311 in Panama Railroad's net income for the year 1897.

Decrease of [illegible] tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of [illegible] tons, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Annual meeting Joliet, Chicago and Alton and Joliet and Chicago Railroads. Old Board of Directors re-elected.

Gold amounting to $2,000,000 expected to arrive at San Francisco to-morrow from Australia.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in March showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$801
Iowa Central	6,014
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	20,355
Kansas City & Suburban Belt	2,859
St. Paul	155,215
Wisconsin Central	5,714

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Ann Arbor	$4,890
Lake Erie & Western	385
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,806
St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,325
Toledo & Ohio Central	1,045
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4,751

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities a better tone was brought about at the opening through the generally improved Wall Street sentiment. Interest centred chiefly around Standard Oil, and before any stock was offered it made a gain of 14 points over the closing figure of Saturday. After a few sales there was a reaction of about 4 points. The stock closed with a net advance for the day of 11 points. There was a dull and narrow market for the other industrials, which were practically without sales. The remaining groups were almost devoid of activity.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	165	170
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	85	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	56	58
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27	28
Amsterdam pf.	62	63
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	101
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	127	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	68	73
Glucose common	37½	38½
Glucose preferred	90½	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	22	23
Malt preferred, ex dividend	69	71
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	363	367
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	156	159½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.16	.17
Alpha Con	.07	.06
Andes	.12	.12
Belcher	.28	.22
Best & Belcher	.34	.32
Bullion	.07	.08
Caledonia	.24	.24
Challenge Con	.28	.29
Chollar	.44	.45
Confidence	..	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	.85	.88
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	..	.02
Crown Point	.23	.24
Gould & Curry	.24	.25
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.24	.24
Kentuck Con	.04	.06
Mexican	.43	.40
Occidental Con	2.75	2.75
Ophir	.83	.79
Overman	.09	.10
Potosi	.41	.41
Savage	.25	.25
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	2.05	2.00
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con	.49	.48
Utah Con	.12	.12
Yellow Jacket	.25	.26

Silver bars, 55; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
Anaconda	26	40	26	40
Anchoria	69	75	70	80
Argentum	17½	18⅝	18	19¼
Consolidated	8½	9	8½	9½
Elkton	69½	70	70½	70½
El Paso	6¼	6½	6	6½
Gibson	19½	21	19½	20½
Gold Coin	98	102	98½	99
Gold King	46	50	45	50
Golden Fleece	38	45	38	45
Grouse	5¼	6¼	5¾	6¼
Isabella	21½	22½	21½	21¾
Jefferson	4½	6	4½	6
Lillie	78½	82	79	81
Matoa	14	14½	14	14½
Moon Anchor	96½	97	95	97
Pharmacist	5	6	5	6
Portland	75	76	75	76
Rawlings	17	18	18¼	18½
Rosa	10½	12⅝	11½	12½
Union	9	9½	9½	9½
Work	2¼	2¾	2½	2¾

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

The annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the Panama Railroad Company resulted in the re-election of the old Board of Directors, who at a subsequent meeting returned the old officers.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company yesterday the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

The stockholders of the Brighton Pier and Navigation Company met in this city yesterday and re-elected the old Directors, [illegible]

[illegible]

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at the Stock Exchange at [illegible]. There was a sale of 1,000 ounces at [illegible].

Bar silver in London, 25 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, [illegible] per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at [illegible].

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds [illegible] ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at .30, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 800 Pharmacist at .07@.06@.07, 200 Small Hopes at .90, and 400 Yellow Jacket at .30.

On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½, 100 American Flag at .06½ seller 30, 500 Anaconda at .30, 5,000 Anchoria Leland at .75@.80 seller 10, 4,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.08¾, 25,000 Cannon Ball at .004@.003¾@.004, 8,000 Garfield Gr. at .05½, 4,500 Golden Fleece at .40@.38, 12,000 Gold Magnet at .005, 2,000 Havana at .75@.75½@.75, 500 Isabella at .21½, 30,000 Jefferson at .04½@.05¼@.04½, 4,000 Justine at .08¼@.08½@.08¼, 600 Lillie at .82@.80, 500 Mollie Gibson at .20¾, 1,200 Mount Rosa at .10¼@.10, 133,000 Old Gold at .003¾@.005 buyer 30@.003½ seller 30@.003¾, 2,900 Portland at .75¼@.75½@.75 seller 10@.75½, 5,500 Red Mountain at .08@.08¼, 400 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½@2.75, 467,000 Sentinel at .01¼@.01½@.02 buyer 30, 5,000 Tamarack at .005¼, 5,000 Union at .09½@.09¾@.09½, 2,000 Work at .02, and 3,900 Yukon at .14 buyer 30.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Saturday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday.		Yesterday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.62	1.00	.60	1.00
Alta	.12	..	.12	..
Belcher	.19	.30	.23	..
Best & Belcher	.33	.40	.32	.40
Breece	.34	.39	.35	.43
Brunswick	.12	.15	.10	..
Chollar	.45	..	.40	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.08	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.77	..	.80	..
Crown Point	.21	..	.24	..
Deadwood	.70	1.10	.70	1.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.28	..	.28	..
Father de Smet	.16	.22	.17	.25
Gould & Curry	.25	..	.25	..
Hale & Norcross	1.10	..	1.10	..
Horn Silver	1.20	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	1.50
Kingston & Pembroke	.15	.22	.15	.22
La Crosse	.10	..	.11	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.12	..
Mexican	.38	..	.40	..
Ophir	.65	..	.72	..
Phoenix, gold	.05	.07	.05	.08
Potosi	.40	..	.40	..
Plymouth Consol.	.07	..	.07	..
Savage	.24	..	..	..
Sierra Nevada	1.25	..	1.05	..
Standard Consolidated	1.70	1.90	1.65	1.85
Union Consolidated	.45	..	.40	..
Utah	.10	..	.10	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.25	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Saturday.		Yesterday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.70	..	.75	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	..	..	.04
Best & Belcher	..	..	.24	..
Breece	.30	.40	.30	..
Brunswick Cons.	.13	.18	.13	.14
Belmont	..	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	..	..	.50	..
Chollar	.40	..	..	..
Crown Point	.22	..	.23	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	..	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	1.00	.80	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.08	..	.08	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	..	1.00
Eureka Cons.	.15	..	.10	..
Father de Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.25	..	.25	..
Hale & Norcross	1.40	..	1.30	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.33	..	.33	..
Kingston & Pem.	.15	..	.15	..
La Crosse	.15	..	.14	..
Leadville Cons.	.08	..	.06	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.40	..	.28	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.75	..
Ophir	.80	..	.85	..
Occidental	2.25	..	2.40	..
Potosi	.45	..	.40	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	3.00	..	3.00	..
Savage	.25	..	.28	..
Sierra Nevada	1.90	..	1.80	..
Standard	1.70	2.00	1.70	..
Small Hopes	.90	1.00	.75	1.00
Utah	..	..	.10	..
Union Cons.	.40	..	.40	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	..	..	.25	..
Argentum Juanita	..	..	.17	..
Anaconda	..	..	.24	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.08	.10	.08	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.08	.05	.08	..
Golden Fleece	..	..	.35	..
Isabella	..	..	.20	..
Mollie Gibson	..	..	.10	..
Mount Rosa	..	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.05	..
Portland	.74	..	.72	..
Specimen	..	..	.02	..
Union	..	..	.09	..
Work	..	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Saturday.		Yesterday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Flag	.08	.14	.06	.25
Alamo	.02	.08	.02½	.02¾
Anaconda	.28	.28	.30	.34
Anchoria	..	..	.75	.80
Cripple Creek Consol.	.06¼	.09½	.08½	.09¼
Cannon Ball	.003¾	.004½	.003½	.004½
Elkton	.70	.71	..	..
Gold Coin	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00
Gold Magnet	..	.008	.004	.008
Garfield Grouse	.05	.06	.05¾	.06¼
Golden Fleece	.38¼	.40	.37	.39
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	..	..	.21½	.22
Japan	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.04½	.05¼	.04½	.05¼
Justine	.06¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08½
Lillie	.81½	.85	.79	.81
Miami	..	.40	..	.21
Mollie Gibson	.20	.21	.20	.21
Mount Rosa	.09¾	.10½	.09¾	.10¼
Old Gold	.004	.004½	.003¼	.004
Pilgrim	.004½	.005½	.004½	.007
Portland	..	..	.75	.76
Rocky Mountain	..	.15	..	..
Red Mountain	.08	.09	.08	.09
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	3.00	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.01½	.01¾	.01	.01¼
Tamarack	.004	.005	.005	.006
Union	.09	.09½	.09½	.09¾
Waldorf	..	.10	..	.10
Work	.02	.02¾	.01½	.02¼
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$226,416,985
Gold reserve	174,561,142
Net silver	8,889,832
United States notes in Treasury	39,926,468
Treasury notes of 1890	3,701,490
Total receipts this day	1,421,362
Total receipts this month	2,841,246
Total receipts this year	310,357,960
Total expenditures this day	1,468,000
Total expenditures this month	3,468,000
Total expenditures this year	306,538,270
Deposits in National banks	31,534,369
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	105,257
Government receipts from internal revenue	870,394
Customs	512,028
Miscellaneous	39,471

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Issued for Colorado Midland Railway Company 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and Colorado Midland Railway Company 4 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that on and after April 6th, 1898, holders of above-named certificates of deposit may exchange their certificates for the new securities to which they are entitled under the plan of reorganization, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due January 1, 1898, attached to the new bonds, will be paid at the same time and place.

Certificate holders must advise the Trust Company in whose name their voting trust certificates are to be issued.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
New York, April 5, 1898.
OSCAR BUNKE, Secretary, 41 Wall Street.

Colorado Midland Railway Co.

New York, April 5th, 1898.

HOLDERS OF ASPEN SHORT LINE BONDS are requested to surrender on and after April 6th, 1898, their bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached, to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York, and to receive for each such surrendered bond $1,000 Colorado Midland Railway 4% First Mortgage [illegible] Gold Bonds, and $350 Colorado Midland Railway [illegible] Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock Voting Trust Certificates. Coupons due January 1, 1898, attached to the new bonds, will be paid at the same time and place.

OSCAR BUNKE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Lieber's Standard Code

For Foreign and Domestic Telegraphing.

$2.00. In order to at once give the LIEBER CODE a wide circulation, an edition of 100,000 is being offered at $2.00 per copy. DELIVERY COMMENCED APRIL 1st—ORDERS FILLED IN TURN.

$13.00. After the 100,000 are sold, the regular price of $13.00 will be reinstated.

OFFICIAL VOCABULARY. The Ciphers are selected from the "OFFICIAL VOCABULARY," the use of which for Cable Messages will soon be compulsory.

CONTENTS. The Code contains 800 pages of 75,000 Ciphers; 65,000 have sentences, and 10,000 are blank, enabling the addition of private phrases under their proper headings.

DIRECTORY OF USERS. LIEBER'S MANUAL, published every three months, contains a revised list of those using the Code. NO OTHER CODE FURNISHES SUCH A LIST.

BINDING, PAPER. The quality of the paper, printing and binding in the $2.00 Edition will be of the same excellence as in the present Edition.

BEST EXTANT. That LIEBER'S CODE is recognized as the best ever offered the public, is shown by the following houses who have unqualifiedly endorsed it in preference to all others:

National City Bank, N. Y.
Hanover Nat. Bank, N. Y.
Russo-Chinese Bank.
Credit Lyonnais.
Canadian Bk. of Com'ce.
Nat. Provincial Bank.
Brown Bros. & Co.
Deutsche Bank.
F. Blumenthal & Co.
U. S. Leather Co.
American Leather Co.
Booth & Co.
Coudert Bros.

Evarts, Choate & Beaman.
W. R. Crossman & Bro.
W. R. Grace & Co.
Flint, Eddy & Co.
G. Amsinck & Co.
Arnold, Constable & Co.
Sherman, Reid & Co.
Wm. Iselin & Co.
Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd.
Schiff & Bodenheimer.
Wesendonck, Lorenz & Co.
Richardson, Son & Owden.

American Express Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.
Grand Trunk Railway.
Gt. E'n Fast Freight Line.
United Verde Copper Co.
Anaconda Mining Co.
Orford Copper Co.
J. A. Fay & Egan Co.
Worthington Pump Co.
Babcock & Wilcox Co.
W'tinghouse Air Brake Co.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore.

Lieber Publishing Co.,
2 Stone Street, New York.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
21 Cortlandt Street,
New York, March 30, 1898.
To All Stockholders of the
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company:

Holders of over a majority in amount of the preferred stock and common stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company not theretofore held by this Company, having accepted this Company's offer of March 18, 1898, to issue in exchange for such stock its own stock at the following rates:

Nine-tenths of one share of First Preferred Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every such share of the Preferred Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company.

One share of Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every such share of the Common Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, all as is more fully set out in said offer.

FURTHER NOTICE is now given that such offer will terminate on April 11, 1898.

Holders of stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company who wish to accept said offer must deposit their stock with J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before that date.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By G. M. Cumming,
First Vice President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will until May 1 purchase the above-described bonds

on a 3% Basis.

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 6th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

100 shs. Thomson Meter Co. (Hypd.)
$10,000 Austin Gas Light and Coal Co. of Austin, Texas, 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1924, Jan., 1898, Coups.
$5,000 Farmers' Union Ditch Co. of Kearney, Neb., 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1906. March, 1896, Coups.
$8,400 Claim against the Farmers' Union Ditch Co. of Kearney, Neb. Said 1st Mtge. bonds and claim will be sold together, and subject to a certain agreement made between the holder of said bonds and claim and Henry E. Lewis, Trustee, and bearing date October 4th, 1897.
$50,000 Drury Land and Canal Co., N. J., 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1906. Dec., 1897, Coups.
$48,000 Philadelphia, Reading and New England R. R. Co. Income Mtge. Bds., Series B, 1952. August, 1892, Coups.
$8,000 N. J. Electric Ry. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944. Nov., 1896, Coups.
20 shs. N. J. Electric Ry. Co.
$3,000 State of Tenn. 3 p. c. Settlement Bds. (Hypd.)
200 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Co. (Hypd.)
10 shs. 19th Ward Bank.
50 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
30 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
31 shs. Nat'l. Park Bank.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
11 shs. Bank of America.
1 share Importers and Traders' Bank.
20 shs. State Trust Co.
1 share Atlantic Trust Co.
$15,000 Tacoma and Columbia River R. R. 1 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Nassau Electric R. R. Co. 1 5 p. c. Bd.
$12,000 Georgia Midland Ry. Co. 1 3 p. c. Bds.
$7,000 Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Inc. Bds.
$1,000 Sing Sing Gas Man'f'g Co. 1 4 p. c. Bd.
$2,000 Tredegar Co. of Va. 3 p. c. Mtge. Bds. Interest reduced to 4 p. c. by agreement.
5 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
500 shs. Beaver Process Lasting Co. of Mass.
3 2-3 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
20 shs. Nat'l. Park Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, April 5, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

$11,000 The New Jersey Electric Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due 1944. Nov. 1, 1896, coupons attached.
20 shares Wells, Fargo Express, $100 each.
4 shares Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., $100 each.
30 shares Pullman Palace Car Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
WERNER & BROUN,
Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WERNER & BROUN for the transaction of a general Banking and Commission business at No. [illegible] EXCHANGE PLACE.

[illegible] WERNER,
[illegible] BROUN.
New York, March [illegible], 1898.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. E. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York,
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York City.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York City, March 28, 1898.
GEORGE W. WENSLEY, President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE ELMIRA AND LAKE ONTARIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 2 Beaver Street, New York City, on THURSDAY, May 5, 1898, at 12 M., at which an election will be held for nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election.

STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 & 348 Broadway, New York City.

An election for six Trustees of the First Class, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Home Office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April, 1898, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 28, 1898.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 28 until April 11, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Globe Fire Insurance Co.,
80-82 William Street,
New York, Mar. 29, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 12th, 1898. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. VALENTINE,
Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Maurice Grau Opera Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway and 39th Street, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will close on the 2d day of April and will open on the 13th day of April.

ERNEST GOERLITZ, Secretary.
Dated March 22d, 1898.

Gallatin National Bank,
NEW YORK, March 30, 1898.

The 131st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 9th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City,
April 5, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock will be paid April 15. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. April 7, and reopened at 10 A. M. April 16. The quarterly interest on the preferred stock will be paid May 1.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
18 Broadway, New York, April 4th, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 44.

The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of TEN CENTS per share on its capital stock, payable April 15th, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from April 5th to 15th.

S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey,
143 Liberty St., New York, April 4th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 2d, to holders of record at the close of business, April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, April 15th, until the morning of Saturday, April 23d.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, April 1, '98.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 3 Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15th.

Transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, April 4, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	104	5	Adams Express	102	102	102	102	.....
16⅝	17⅛	100	American Cotton Oil	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	.....
69	72	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	70	70	70	70	+ ½
120	127	15	American Express	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	.....
8½	8⅝	2,105	American Spirits Mfg	8	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+1½
18⅝	..	120	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
118⅝	118¾	92,905	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119½	122	117⅝	118⅝	+3½
108	109	230	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	108½	109	108½	109	+2½
90	93	118	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	.....
102⅝	102⅞	11,700	American Tobacco	101½	103¼	101½	102⅝	+2⅝
11⅞	11⅞	2	At., T. & S. F.	12	12	12	12	.....
25⅞	26	4,904	At., T. & S. F. pf	26⅛	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ½
6	6¾	500	B. & O. Southw. pf	6	6¾	6	6¾	+ ⅝
3	3½	400	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3	3	.....
39	39¼	8,781	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39½	40	38⅝	39	+ ¼
47½	48½	10	Canada Southern	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	.....
19⅝	19¾	2,770	Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅝	20	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
153½	160	50	Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	.....
93⅝	93¾	82,401	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	94½	95¼	92⅝	93⅝	+2⅛
104½	107	7	Chi. & East Ill. pf	107	107	107	107	.....
10¼	10⅝	1,070	Chicago Great West	10½	10¾	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
7	8	40	Chi., Ind. & Louis	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
89⅞	89⅝	41,625	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90½	90⅞	89	89⅞	+2½
142	144	60	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	144½	144½	144¼	144½	.....
119	119⅝	1,720	Chi. & Northw	120	120½	119⅝	119⅝	+1⅛
86½	87	10,860	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	87	88⅞	86⅝	86⅞	+2½
27½	28	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
11½	11⅝	1,175	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ½
19⅝	21	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+1½
5½	5⅝	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
5⅝	6⅝	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	+ ½
179	180	1,574	Consolidated Gas	180½	180½	178¼	179	+1½
28½	30	300	Consolidated Ice	30	30	30	30	.....
86	88½	10	Consolidated Ice pf	86	86	86	86	.....
107½	110½	167	Delaware & Hudson	108	108	108	108	+1½
147	151	200	Del., Lack. & West	150½	150½	150½	150½	+5½
11	12	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
5	6	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	5	5	5	5	— ½
12¼	13¼	20	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	.....
33½	33⅝	600	Erie 1st pf	33½	34	33½	34	+1½
32⅝	32⅞	1,530	General Electric	33½	33¼	33	33	[illegible]
23⅛	25	150	Hawaiian Sugar	23	23	23	23	[illegible]
99	100	529	Illinois Central	100½	100½	99⅝	99⅝	[illegible]
7¼	8¼	34	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	.....
27	29	1	Iowa Central pf	25	25	25	25	.....
40	42	100	Laclede Gas	40	40	40	40	.....
68	70	4	L. E. & West. pf	70	70	70	70	.....
179	181	68	Lake Shore	183	183	178⅝	178⅝	.....
50⅝	50¾	10,800	Louisville & Nashville	50½	51	50⅛	50⅝	[illegible]
98	98⅛	16,140	Manhattan Con	98½	99¼	97½	98	[illegible]
138½	139½	11,295	Metropolitan St. Ry.	142	142½	138¼	138¼	[illegible]
105	106½	110	Michigan Central	105½	105½	105½	105½	[illegible]
80	84	30	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	82	82	82	82	[illegible]
32	33	620	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	33¼	33¼	32½	33	+1
26½	26⅝	5,435	Missouri Pacific	27⅝	28¼	26⅝	27	+1
30½	31	905	National Lead Co	31	31	30	30	+1½
103	107	2	National Lead Co. pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	[illegible]
92	94	607	New Jersey Central	93	93	91½	91½	[illegible]
..	22	100	New York Air Brake	22	22	22	22	—2
110⅝	111¾	4,801	New York Central	111¾	112	110⅝	111½	+1⅛
46¼	46½	1,885	Norfolk & West. pf	46½	46⅝	46½	46½	+1⅛
23½	23⅝	10,470	Northern Pacific	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+1
62¼	62½	7,805	Northern Pacific pf	62⅝	63	62½	62½	+ ¾
14⅛	15	72	Ontario & Western	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	.....
24½	25	1,170	Pacific Mail	24½	25	24⅝	25	+1⅛
113½	114	847	Pennsylvania R. R.	113⅝	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅞
1	1¼	50	Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
91⅝	92	4,692	People's Gas, Chi	92	92⅝	91¼	92	+1⅛
17	17⅛	630	Reading	17	17	16⅞	17	[illegible]
40	40½	1,990	Reading 1st pf	40½	40½	40	40½	[illegible]
20½	21	100	Reading 2d pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
48	50	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	50	50	50	50	+2
26	26½	125	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
20	24	7	St. Paul & Duluth	23	23	23	23	.....
..	80	7	St. Paul & Duluth pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	.....
70	70½	300	St. Paul & Omaha	70½	70½	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅝
14	14½	300	Southern Pacific	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅝
8	8½	480	Southern Railway	8	8	7⅞	8	.....
26⅝	26⅞	1,878	Southern Railway pf	27	27½	26½	26⅞	+ ⅞
20½	20⅝	1,585	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20⅝	21½	20½	20½	+1
10	10⅝	280	Texas Pacific	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
167	170	100	Third Avenue	168½	168½	168½	168½	+1½
19	21	200	Twin City R. T.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
20	20¼	3,760	Union Pacific	20½	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
53⅛	53⅝	33,897	Union Pacific pf	54	54	52⅝	53⅛	+1⅛
6⅝	6⅞	2,430	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅝
38	42	17	United States Express	39	40	39	40	.....
5⅝	5⅞	585	United States Leather	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
16½	17½	10	United States Rubber	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	.....
66	68	161	U. S. Rubber pf	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+3⅞
6⅞	7¼	100	Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅞
15¼	15½	505	Wabash pf	16	16	15½	15½	— ¼
115	120	50	Wells-Fargo Express	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	.....
..	91½	340	West Chicago Street	91⅝	92	91⅝	92	+2
85½	86¼	2,171	Western Union Tel	85½	86	85½	86	+1½
1⅞	2¼	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2	2	2	.....
Sales....		312,029						

Silver.

Bid	Asked	Sales		First	High	Low	Last	Net Change
55⅝	56¼	1,000	Bullion certificates	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ¼

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	5,000	111
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	1,000	70
Am Tobacco Co scrip	12,000	84
	5,000	84½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	3,000	83½
At, T & S F gen 4s	14,000	87¼
	1,000	87⅜
	10,000	87¼
	3,500	87⅜
	5,000	87⅜
	15,000	87¼
Adjustment 4s	20,000	59½
	2,000	59⅝
	83,000	59⅝
	5,000	59½
	5,000	59½
	20,000	59½
	70,000	59⅝
	17,000	59½
	8,000	59⅝
	42,000	59½
	50,000	59⅝
	5,000	59⅝
	10,000	59
	5,000	59⅛
	1,000	59⅛
	75,000	59
	60,000	58⅝
	30,000	59½
	35,000	59⅝
	3,000	59⅝
	7,000	59½
	10,000	59⅝
Atlantic & Danv 1st	1,000	95½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	64,000	104
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	3,000	118
Brooklyn R T 5s	2,000	92¼
	1,000	92⅛
	3,000	92
Bur, C R & N 1st	2,000	106½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	6,000	86⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s	11,000	112
Ches & Ohio 4½s	5,000	77
	5,000	76½
	33,000	77⅛
	2,000	76⅝
	10,000	76⅞
	7,000	77
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s	2,000	101½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	1,000	112½
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s	30,000	98
Nebraska ext 4s	1,000	96
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	3,000	104½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	34,000	106⅝
Chi, R I & P deb 5s	1,000	105
Col & Ninth Av 1st	3,000	118½
Det, Mac & Mar L G	10,000	17½
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	10,000	95⅝
Erie gen lien 3-4s	13,000s20F	70
	5,000	70⅛
	10,000	70¼
Erie 4s prior bonds	25,000	86
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	3,000	119
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	5,000	77
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	1,000	80
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	1,000	75
	2,000	75½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000	101½
L S & M So 1st reg	10,000	105½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented	1,000	100
Long Island G M 4s	2,000	88
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	4,000	86½
Met St Ry gen 5s	1,000	110
	3,000	109½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	2,000	72½
	10,000	72⅝
	6,000	73
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s	3,000	113½
Minn & St L con 5s	1,000	104
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	10,000	86½
	10,000	86⅝
	4,000	86¼
Mo, K & T 2d	10,000	60¼
	8,000	59⅞
	5,000	60
Mo, K & T of T 5s	9,000	81
Mo Pac 1st cons	1,000	94½
	1,000	95
	10,000	94⅝
Nash, C & St L 1st	2,000	128
Norf & W Ry con 4s	4,000	78½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	1,000c	60¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	3,000	93¼
	500	93⅝
	2,000	93¼
	30,000	93⅛
	1,000	93⅛
	12,000	93¼
	25,000	93⅛
Registered	10,000	93⅛
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	500	99⅛
	5,000	98⅝
Income A 5s	1,000	68
	8,000	63½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	20,000	57½
	10,000	56½
	10,000	56
	5,000	55½
	5,000	56½
Oregon R & N 4s	2,000	92⅝
Pitts & West 1st	2,000	80½
Oregon Short Line 6s	6,000	120½
	4,000	120⅝
	1,000	120
Procter & Gamble 1st	1,000	113
Reading Co gen 4s	1,000	80⅝
	1,000	80½
Rio Grande West 1st	5,000	81
St Jo & Gr Isl 2-3-4s	1,000	70
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	3,000	87¼
	7,000	87½
St L & S F 4s	5,000	73
	5,000s3	73½
	3,000	73
St L & S F G M 5s	2,000	102⅝
	2,000	102
	2,000	102½
St L & S F G M 6s	8,000	117½
San An & Ar Pass 4s	5,000	58
So Pac of N M 1st	5,000	107¼
	9,000	107½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	32,000	88½
Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st	1,000	80½
Tex & N O con 5s	10,000	98¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	100
Tex & Pac 2d inc	42,000	32
Tol, S L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	2,000	85½
	6,000	86
	9,000	86½
Union Pacific 4s	25,000	91¼
	10,000	91⅛
	25,000	91
	7,000	91⅛
	19,000	91⅛
	500	91¼
	20,000	90⅞
	2,000	90⅞
	500	91⅛
	40,000	90⅞
	2,000	90⅞
	5,000	90⅞
	33,000	90⅞
	1,000	91¼
	8,000	90⅞
	500	91⅛
	7,000	91
	13,000	91
	11,000	90⅞
	24,000	91
	15,000	91⅛
U P D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	11,000	53⅝
Wabash 1st 5s	3,000	107
	4,000	106⅞
	13,000	107
	9,000	107¼
	19,000	107⅛
Wabash 2d 5s	1,000	77
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	1,000	38
	4,000	38½
	6,000	39
Total sales		$1,716,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97½	..
4s, r., 1907	109	110
4s, c., 1907	110½	111¼
4s, r., 1925	121½	122½
4s, c., 1925	121½	122½
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23
Am. Tobacco pf.	115	118
Ann Arbor	11	13
Ann Arbor pf	35	36½
Balt. & Ohio	16¼	17½
Boston A. L. pf	102	105
B'klyn Union Gas	110	113
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	4	5
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf	50	65
Canadian Pacific	81⅝	82
Central Pacific	12	15
Chi. & Alton pf	165	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	52	55
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	28	29
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	22	25
Chi. & N. W. pf	172½	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9
Chi. Term. T. pf	27½	29
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	70	80
Clev., L. & W. pf	40	49
Cleve. & Pitts	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	2	3
Col. F. & I. pf	..	90
C., H. V. & T. pf	17½	25
Com. Cable	162	180
Consol. Coal	28	..
[illegible] & G.	[illegible]	..
[illegible] pf	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Bid.	Ask'd.
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Erie 2d pf	17¼	18½
Ev. & T. H.	19	22
Ev. & T. H. pf	38	42
Flint & P. M.	11½	14
Ft. W. & R. G.	10	15
Gt. Nor. pf	147	151
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	..	99½
Homestake	42	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98
Ill. Steel Co.	45	55
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Joliet & Chicago	150	..
K. C., P. & G.	20	20⅝
Kanawha & Mich.	..	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf	12	15
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf	84	90
L. E. & W.	13⅝	15
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	5	8
Md. Coal pf	45	55
Mexican Central	5	6
Mex. Nat. certfs	1	2
Minn. & St. L.	24	25¼
M. & St. L. 2d pf	50	58
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	14	..
Minn. Iron	58	63½
Mo., K. & T.	10½	11⅜
Mobile & Ohio	27	28
Morris & Essex	170	175
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	18
National Starch	5⅝	8
Nat. St. 1st pf	60	83
Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
New Cent. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. H.	184	186
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11⅝	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	29	32½
N. Y., S. & W.	12	13⅝
N. Y., S. & W. pf	28	32
Norfolk So.	62	66
Nor. & West.	12⅝	15
North American	5⅝	5⅞
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Oregon Imp., all in. paid	27½	29
Ore. R. & N.	47	49
Ore. R. & N. pf	66	69
Oregon S. L.	28	31¼
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
P., C., C. & S. L.	48	48½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	57	68
P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Pullman Car	170	175
Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Quicksilver pf	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	117½	120
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5½	7
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	15	17½
St. L. & S. F.	5¼	6⅞
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	55	57
St. L. S. W.	4	5
St. L. S. W. pf	9	9⅝
St. P., M. & M.	120	125
St. P. & O. pf	145	150
Sixth Avenue	197	210
Standard R. & T.	3⅝	4¼
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	..	45
West. Union Beef	7½	8½
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	[illegible]	10⅝
Wis. Central	1⅝	2
Wis. Central pf	3	4

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,490,700	$175,900	$34,200	$157,300	$130,000	$2,547,700
Clinton	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Colonial	100,000	664,500	7,000	50,800	147,700	......	782,000
Columbia	300,000	1,326,200	117,800	105,000	184,000	......	1,331,100
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,124,200	66,500	66,500	197,500	......	1,357,300
Fourteenth St.	100,000	651,700	14,100	96,900	156,400	......	683,100
Franklin Nat.	200,000	470,000	95,000	7,000	107,000	......	490,000
Gansevoort	200,000	579,800	8,000	41,100	69,300	4,800	517,300
Hamilton	200,000	1,244,100	58,900	97,200	102,400	......	1,340,800
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	1,082,800	243,000	60,300	158,000	......	1,450,200
Home	100,000	474,700	94,300	60,000	44,500	21,200	571,400
Hudson River	200,000	1,114,000	25,000	68,000	122,000	......	1,071,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,443,700	73,800	60,500	41,400	150,000	1,701,600
Mutual	200,000	955,100	17,700	150,600	221,800	114,100	1,051,500
19th Ward	100,000	910,000	22,000	90,000	105,000	15,000	806,000
Plaza	100,000	1,180,200	14,600	157,600	70,500	......	1,297,500
Riverside	100,000	732,700	8,200	40,100	55,500	......	738,500
Standard Nat.	300,000	498,900	14,300	33,300	50,500	800	282,000
State	100,000	1,441,000	56,000	28,000	108,000	32,000	1,615,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,107,500	28,200	90,200	120,800	137,200	1,460,800
23d Ward	100,000	609,100	28,000	70,700	65,200	101,800	835,100
Union Square	200,000	2,103,900	46,500	161,000	194,500	......	2,348,400
Yorkville	100,000	1,115,900	96,100	71,200	159,700	......	1,211,900
Astor Nat.	300,000	900,300	82,600	167,500	77,100	......	928,300
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	963,100	28,700	41,600	180,200	85,000	1,115,600
Broadway	100,000	1,132,300	20,600	98,600	134,600	......	1,236,300
Brooklyn	300,000	1,169,300	58,000	67,000	184,300	219,000	1,396,200
Eighth Ward	100,000	197,600	11,200	16,800	45,900	3,600	230,800
Fifth Avenue	100,000	525,500	21,500	21,900	49,800	48,100	509,400
Fulton	200,000	965,000	56,500	38,900	109,100	......	855,250
Kings County	150,000	607,500	32,600	24,300	65,500	......	568,600
Manuf'ers' Nat.	252,000	2,146,700	220,800	235,700	604,800	......	2,702,900
Mechanics'	500,000	2,384,200	93,500	111,800	164,200	......	2,128,500
Mec. & Traders'	100,000	907,900	33,500	31,310	69,000	16,600	854,500
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,321,000	190,000	144,000	663,000	50,000	3,687,000
National City	300,000	2,267,000	64,000	290,000	439,000	91,000	2,711,000
North Side	100,000	1,045,000	9,800	49,700	56,800	224,300	1,156,800
People's	100,000	793,800	44,400	27,900	75,600	64,500	881,900
Queens County, (Long Is. City)	100,000	1,508,600	201,900	234,700	369,500	97,400	2,218,600
Schermerhorn	100,000	473,700	32,300	18,500	112,500	......	486,000
17th Ward	100,000	390,600	6,600	31,200	105,500	......	372,300
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,082,200	92,100	13,000	290,000	11,000	1,015,000
26th Ward	100,000	348,100	8,800	17,200	61,100	50,600	395,200
Union	100,000	282,100	7,800	15,500	33,500	50,000	250,000
Wallabout	100,000	468,400	13,900	35,400	30,000	2,500	486,000
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,812,200	132,500	228,500	553,900	384,900	4,312,800
Hud. Co. Na., J. C.	250,000	2,100,300	87,000	53,800	267,800	269,500	2,133,500
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,558,400	55,400	60,100	258,900	......	1,447,400
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	873,300	32,900	63,000	170,900	198,900	998,100
1st Na., Hoboken	110,000	1,505,400	104,000	29,600	148,200	182,800	1,465,500
2d Na., Hoboken	125,000	709,100	36,700	34,900	55,300	104,200	767,900
Bank of S. I.	25,000	409,700	15,400	13,400	104,400	700	510,900
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	552,500	16,800	25,000	81,300	......	524,200
Total	$9,212,000	$59,897,100	$3,156,400	$3,597,700	$8,253,800	$2,911,400	$64,455,200

*As per official reports—Fifteen National Banks, Feb. 18, 1898; thirty-seven State banks, Dec. 16, 1897, $457,475 increase, reserve.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
45,410	Am. Sug. Refs.	117¾	121	117½	118⅝
400	Am. Tobacco	102⅝	103⅛	101⅝	102⅝
50	A., T. & S. F. pf	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
90	Am. Sp. Mfg.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
520	Brooklyn R. T.	40	40	39⅛	39½
17,910	Chi., B. & Q.	94½	94⅞	92⅝	93⅝
22,220	C., M. & St. P.	90	91	89	89⅝
3,920	Chi., R. I. & P.	87⅛	88¼	86⅛	86⅞
220	Cent. of N. J.	93	93	93	93
20	Chi. & N. W.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
140	Gen. Electric	33⅝	33⅝	33	33
460	Louis. & Nash.	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅝
2,060	Manhattan	99⅛	99⅜	97⅝	98⅛
420	Missouri Pacific	27⅝	27⅝	26⅞	27
180	N. Y. Central	111⅝	111⅝	110⅝	111¼
70	Nor. Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
540	Nor. Pac. pf	63	63	62½	62⅝
1,500	People's Gas	92⅛	92⅛	91⅞	92
120	Reading	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
20	Southern pf	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
10	Tenn. C. & I.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
10	Union Pacific	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1,520	Union Pac. pf	54	54	52⅞	53⅛
40	Wabash pf	15½	15½	15½	15½
50	Western Union	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
98,100					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$19,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	58⅝	59½	58⅝	59½
2,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
14,000	Met. St. Ry. 5s.	109	109⅝	109	109⅝
4,000	Pitts. & W. 4s.	80¾	81	80¾	81
500	S. R. & T. 6s.	56	56	56	56
72,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54½
$61,500					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 4.—The local market, after a boiling half hour, in which five and six point gains were not wanting, suffered a reaction, and then gradually moved to a higher level. Montana and Butte were the conspicuous coppers; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Union Pacific preferred led the railroads, while Sugar, as usual, made some lighting changes. Montana touched 176¼ on the advance. Butte touched 25⅝, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 94½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	..
Boston & Lowell	215	..
Boston & Maine	163	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	107½	108
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	112	..
Fitchburg pf	97½	99
Old Colony	188	189
Oregon Short Line	29	31
West End	79½	80

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1⅝	2
Arnold	11	11¼
Atlantic	27	28
Boston & Montana	174½	175
Butte & Boston	24⅞	24½
Calumet & Hecla	515	520
Centennial	13¼	13⅝
Franklin	11	..
Gold Coin Mines	1	1¼
Fapa, (quicksilver)	6⅜	..
Osceola	39½	39⅝
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅛	5½
Quincy	108	110
Santa Ysabel	5⅛	6
Tamarack	142	146
Tecumseh	2¼	..
Wolverine	20½	20¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	243	245
Dominion Coal	17½	18½
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	64½	..
General Electric	32⅞	33¾
General Electric pf	..	90
Illinois Steel	47	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20⅝	21½
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	122	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	172	175
United States Oil	14	..
United States Rubber	16½	18
Westinghouse Electric	20½	22
Westinghouse Electric pf	51	52

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26⅝	27

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Local stocks all improved in substantial manner, and trading broadened considerably, although public interest continues slight. Lehigh Valley advanced 1, Pennsylvania ½, while Choctaw preferred jumped from 29¾ to 31⅝ on another excellent earnings statement, coupled with assurance of early dividends. The common stock reached 10⅝. Welsbach Light also displayed marked buoyancy, from 43¼ to 44½. Marsden was better, and so was United Gas.

Later in the day, however, substantial fractions were conceded, the result of general realizing. Union Traction's March gross increased $36,000. Metropolitan did even better, gross having increased last month $112,681. Saturday was banner day for the Fourth Avenue line, the day's receipts having been $5,020. Only fifty-four cars were run on the newly equipped Second Avenue Road Sunday. When running full, 120 cars will be employed. Sunday's receipts were $2,378, against $1,617 the same day last year, when horses furnished the motive power. Closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	22½	22¾
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	23⅜	23⅝
Northern Pacific pf	62⅝	62⅞
Pennsylvania	56⅝	57
Reading t. c.	8 7-16	8½
Reading 2d pf	10⅛	10½
St. Paul	89⅝	89⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3¼
Metropolitan Railway	140	141
Philadelphia Traction	79⅛	79½
Baltimore Consolidated	22⅝	23
Union Traction	15⅛	15⅝
Electric Storage	20¼	21
Electric Storage pf	22½	23½
United Gas Imp	104⅝	105
Welsbach Light	43⅝	44½
New Jersey Traction	45	45½
American Railway	3⅝	4
Marsden	6⅛	6¼
Choctaw	10⅛	10⅝
Choctaw pf	31⅛	32
Reading G. 4s	80	80¼
Electric & P. 4s	80⅛	80⅝
Equitable G. L. 5s	102½	103
Cons. T. Pitts	13⅛	13½
Cons. T. Pitts. pf	46¼	46⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Biscuit common today opened at 23⅝, sold to 24, and closed at 23¼. The preferred opened at 79 and fell to 77½, closing at 77½. Diamond Match sold at 132¼@133, with a share at the close bringing 133. North Chicago, on account of the extra dividend, sold at 217@219, cash buying the stock at 216@217. Chicago Edison was at 185.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	28½
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	57½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	130
National Biscuit Co. common	23
National Biscuit Co. preferred	77½
Brewing & Malting Co.	6⅝
Brewing & Malting Co. preferred	37
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6½
Milwaukee & Chicago preferred	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. preferred	45
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. preferred	40
Chicago City Railway	229
North Chicago Street R. R., ex div	218
West Chicago Street R. R.	90½
South Side Elevated R. R.	59
Lake Street Elevated	10⅝
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	8½
Street's West Stable Car Line	30

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
4th week March	$38,641	$43,631	$30,251
Month	127,877	111,120	95,517
From Jan. 1	337,265	292,941	272,612
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
4th week March	$24,588	$24,087	
Month	93,187	86,590	
From July 1	822,928	787,084	
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
3d week March	$32,130	$29,656	$44,828
4th week March	43,076	38,062	40,089
Month	144,383	131,951	172,171
From July 1	1,403,664	1,180,108	1,454,676
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	608	339
4th week March	$94,016	$57,731	$18,028
Month	278,879	158,490	54,419
From Jan. 1	786,080	357,315	141,500
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week March	$12,812	$10,253	$8,369
Month	39,489	30,200	22,533
From Jan. 1	111,385	83,586	65,607
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week March	$91,469	$92,372	$88,104
Month	281,474	269,644	276,392
From Jan. 1	825,772	790,023	842,698
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
4th week March	$49,671	$52,569	$45,747
Month	166,062	166,637	162,426
From July 1	1,704,502	1,526,436	1,587,702
ROCK ISLAND—			
Mileage	3,571	3,571	3,571
Month of March	$1,462,523	$1,287,496	$1,275,661
Year	17,571,466	15,174,640	......
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week March	$21,320	$25,643	$13,000
Month	94,930	99,310	47,705
From July 1	959,676	722,238	......
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
4th week March	$947,295	$788,982	$902,432
Month	2,916,372	2,336,328	2,749,353
From July 1	26,102,609	23,204,796	23,605,457
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	367
4th week March	$44,139	$45,182	$46,014
From Jan. 1	394,097	388,435	418,229
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week March	$22,316	$27,097	$35,065
Month	110,422	79,018	96,272
From July 1	1,030,139	859,118	1,037,436
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
W'k ended Apr. 3	74,214	70,898	......
From Jan. 1	914,908	871,279	......
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN for February—			
Gross earnings	49,439	46,177	44,328
Op. expenses	43,540	37,653	35,480
Net earnings	5,899	8,524	8,848
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	458,647	464,548	468,601
Net earnings	96,208	84,888	108,175
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for February—			
Gross earnings	40,658	32,617	36,128
Op. expenses	31,003	27,388	29,476
Net earnings	9,655	5,229	6,652
Total income	9,787	5,310	6,852
Charges	12,602	10,085	10,030
Deficit	2,815	4,775	3,378
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for February—			
Gross earnings	137,731	103,219	99,932
Op. expenses	90,922	78,729	79,917
Net earnings	46,809	24,489	20,015
Charges	16,459	16,507	12,852
Balance	30,350	7,982	7,163
Net 8 months	268,309	204,527	192,157
Bal. 8 months	140,747	136,969	82,235
NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY for February—			
Gross earnings	876,368	759,493	897,904
Op. expenses	634,572	586,458	699,162
Net earnings	241,796	173,035	198,742
For eight months—			
Gross earnings	7,584,271	7,059,186	......
Net earnings	2,408,613	1,707,090	......
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for February—			
Gross earnings	114,925	117,475	138,493
Op. expenses	88,673	88,055	97,676
Net earnings	26,252	29,420	40,817
Total income	29,613	33,716	47,114
Charges	36,448	36,699	37,426
Deficit	6,835	2,983	*9,688
*Surplus.			
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
4th week March	$125,313	$116,599	$106,424
From July 1	3,695,431	3,155,164	3,283,739

The Detroit & Lima Northern Railway Company reports gross earnings for the fourth week of March, $9,144; from July 1, $324,542. Total for March, 1898, $39,177; 1897, $14,185; increase, $24,991.

WORK OF THE APPRAISER.

More Tobacco from Havana—General Imports Last Month $1,000,000 More Than March, 1897.

One result of the war scare is to impel persons who have large quantities of tobacco stored in Havana to get it out of that city and into this market. The local Appraiser and his staff in this city have handled a much larger amount of imported Havana tobacco within the last ten days than is usual in that length of time. A single shipment of 1,100 bales of tobacco reached here last week. The importation of Cuban cigars has also been stimulated apparently by the same cause.

Figures showing the aggregate importation from all sources at the Port of New York for last month, as compared with March, 1897, were compiled for Appraiser Wakeman yesterday. The totals are: March, 1898, invoiced value, $41,205,387; appraised value, $41,350,180. March, 1897, invoiced value, $39,844,671; appraised value, $40,347,779. These figures show an excess of a trifle more than $1,000,000 over March of last year, which is regarded by the Customs authorities as a good exhibit in view of the fact that there was an uncommon rush of importations in March, 1897, anticipatory of the new tariff act. Some of the divisions of the local Appraiser's office were so busy last month that they had to have clerical help from some of the less crowded divisions. The fifth division, which handles millinery, hosiery, gloves, knit goods, raw wool, carpets, rugs, and oilcloth, passed fully twice as many goods this year as last. The March total of appraised values this year is $[illegible], and for last year $3,347,017. A large proportion of this increase is accounted for by the transfer of raw wools from the sixth to the fifth division. The seventh division, which handles drugs, chemicals, oils, paints, glassware, perfumery, toilet soap, &c., shows a pronounced increase in imports. The total of appraised values in this division for last month was $4,242,199, and the corresponding monthly total for last year was $3,977,618.

A peculiar phase of the importations this Spring as developed in the work of the local Appraiser is the large increase in the imports of Chinese and Japanese mattings. These goods were on the free list under the Wilson bill, but now they have to pay 3 cents a square yard when their value is not more than 10 cents a square yard, and 7 cents a square yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem when their value exceeds 10 cents a square yard. In spite of this duty, the importation of this class of goods has increased to a surprising extent.

Custom House Guide Issued.

The seventeenth edition of the Custom House Guide, just published, is as complete and useful as any compiled by Hamilton Fulton of the New York Custom House, while its information reaches the date of issue. Among its many features is a guide list of steamers arriving at the Port of New York, the location of the General Order Stores and warehouses, an accurate customs map of the port, the personnel of the Custom House and other branches of the Treasury Service, legal rates of storage, labor, and cartage; a useful guide to such as wish to enter the Customs Service, and complete and trustworthy tables from tides to money changing. An idea of the scope of the valuable little work is had in the 130 items of the table of contents.

RECEIVER FOR LINCOLN FIRE.

Andrew Freedman Appointed Yesterday by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court.

Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Andrew Freedman temporary receiver of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, fixing his bond at $300,000. The application for receivership was made by Deputy Attorney General Francis at the instance of Charles W. Drake, President; Edward P. Steers, Vice President; Antonio Rasines, Secretary and Treasurer; Earle B. Carley, General Manager; Roland R. Conklin, Henry B. Wilson, G. W. Cummings, George A. Krause, William Dick, and Otto E. Von Au, who constitute a majority of the stockholders of the company.

The grounds of the application were that the capital of the company was greatly impaired, that the corporation was insolvent, and that it would be for the best interests of all concerned that it be dissolved. An affidavit of Sylvester Strickland, an expert accountant, was presented to the effect that the liabilities are largely in excess of the assets, and, further, that many of the assets are outstanding accounts, which cannot be collected and are worthless.

Alfred L. Lauterbach was appointed referee, and the order to show cause why the corporation should not be dissolved was made returnable on Aug. 6 next. Mr. Freedman qualified yesterday afternoon, and will probably move the offices of the company to 140 Broadway.

The application for receivership was consequent upon the report of the State Insurance Department, which was filed at Albany on Thursday, March 31, and which revealed an impairment of the company's capital to the extent of 127 per cent.

The underwriters at Mutual Lloyds held a meeting yesterday to consider what action was advisable for the protection of their interests, in view of the collapse of the Lincoln Fire Company. No announcement of their action was made.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

M. O. Brown, the new Secretary of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, has recovered from his illness.

The Indianapolis Underwriters' Association is in the midst of a controversy over the two-agency limit and its effect upon annexes.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, held yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected for the ensuing year.

The Kansas City Board of Fire Underwriters is in difficulties over an attempt to force the acceptance of the sole-agency system. Twenty-one agents have signed the agreement individually.

The New York Tariff Association (fire underwriters) is at present unusually quiet. The joint committee met yesterday, but took no action of importance. The Deviation Committee meets to-day.

A dispatch from Topeka states that Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department has refused the request of Edward Gray, the Assistant Secretary of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., who recently went to Gaylord, Kan., to ask McNall not to insist on the company furnishing a list of the salaries paid to its various officials.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,452.—Manufactures of flax from Joseph Le Grand, Courtrai, Feb. 9, 1898. Qual. 108, 50 inches, entered at .64, advanced to .74f per meter. Qual. 104, 50 inches, entered at .72, advanced to .81f per meter. Qual. 100, 50 inches, entered at .70, advanced to .78f per meter. Packing included.

17,494.—Manufactures of flax from Em de Witte-Visage, Courtrai, Feb. 15, 1898. Qual. 108, 31 inches, entered at .40, advanced to .46f per meter. Qual. 109, 50 inches, entered at .58, advanced to .65f per meter. Qual. 104, 66 inches, entered at .95, advanced to 1.07f per meter. Qual. 108, 50 inches, entered at .64, advanced to .74f per meter. Qual. 109, 31 inches, entered at .36, advanced to .40f per meter. Packing included.

17,632.—Books from John Lane, London, March 4, 1898. 150 Zola letters, entered at 1d, advanced to 2d each. Add case and packing charges.

17,560.—Fruit ether from E. Sachsse & Co., Leipsic, Feb. 19, 1898. Oil of cognac, entered at 58, advanced to 95 marks per kilo. Add packing.

17,500.—Anchovies, in boxes, from Fratelli Chiappe, Genoa, Feb. 15, 1898. Entered at 80 lire per 100 kilos, plus packing charges; advanced to 110 lire, and 138.34 lire per 100 kilos packed.

17,501-8, 17,563—Manufactures flax, from Brookfield Linen Company, Limited, Belfast, Jan. 5, Feb. 19, 1898. 36-inch suitings, 60-120 70, entered at 3 5-8d., advanced to 3¾d per yard. 63-inch cream linen damask, 60-120 560, entered at 10½d., advanced to 11¼d. per yard. 32-inch washed roughs, u100 38, entered at 2⅜d., advanced to 2¾d. per yard. 44-inch washed roughs, u100 255, entered at 3 13-16d., advanced to 3¾d. per yard. 36-inch Union suitings, u60 836, entered at 3⅜d., advanced to 3¾d. per yard. 23-inch black canvas, u60 5518, entered at 2 3-16d., advanced to 2½d. per yard. 23-inch black canvas, u60 240, entered at 2 7-16d., advanced to 3⅜d. per yard. 23-inch slate canvas, u60 200, entered at 2 3-16d., advanced to 2⅜d. per yard. 23-inch slate canvas, u60 240, entered at 2 7-16d., advanced to 2 11-6d. per yard. 54-inch black damask, o100 25, entered at 8¼d., advanced to 9d. per yard. 60-inch black damask, o100 45, entered at 9¼d., advanced to 10⅝d. per yard.

70-inch black damask, o100 85, entered at 13⅝d., advanced to 14¼d. per yard. 36-inch suitings, No. 66, entered at 4⅜d., advanced to 4¾d. per yard. 35-inch suitings, No. 336, entered at 3⅜d., advanced to 3½d. per yard. 68x108 damask cloths, 120-180, 170, entered at 4-7, advanced to 4-8 each. 36-inch Ballymenas, u100 62, entered at 8¾d., advanced to 9d. per yard. 36-inch Ballymenas, u100 65, entered at 12¼d., advanced to 12½d. per yard. 36-inch family linen, u100 218, entered at 18¼d., advanced to 20d. per yard. 36-inch family linen, o100 208, entered at 8¾d., advanced to 9½d. per yard. 36-inch white linen, o100 919, entered at 10¼d., advanced to 11¼d. per yard. 36-inch linings, 60-120 89, entered at 4¼d., advanced to 4¾d. per yard. 20x20, damask napkins, 120-180 140, entered at 2s. 9d., advanced to 2s. 10½d. per piece. 24x24, damask napkins, 120-180 145, entered at 4s., advanced to 4s. 3d. per piece. 24-inch national canvas, u60 240, entered at 2¼d., advanced to 2 7-16d. per yard. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 3½ per cent. Add cases.

17,637.—Hides of cattle, from José Ramero, Payta, Feb. 26, 1898. Ox hides, entered at .18 Peruvian silver per pound; no advance; add railway expense to Payta.

17,562.—Wool dress goods, from Russmann, Galland & Wechmar, Paris, March 3, 1898. 5,253 all-wool black popeline, 120 c-m, entered at 1.55, advanced to 1.60f. per meter; discounts, 12 per cent. and 3 per cent.; add cases and packing.

17,616.—Nursery stock and roses, from K. Reeberen & Son, Boskoop, March 4, 1898. Entered at various prices, advanced by addition of 4 florins per case for packing, making 3 florins per case in all.

17,563.—Roses and greenhouse stock, from A. Onwerkerk, Boskoop, March 3, 1898. Entered at a total of 5,096 florins; advanced by addition for packing, 650 florins.

17,364.—Manufactures colored glass and metal, from Gebruder Fels, Algrechdorf, Jan. 14, 1898. Jet ornaments, No. 7,403, entered at 4.15 florins per dozen. Jet ornaments, No. 7,406, entered at 5.45 florins per dozen. Buckles, Nos. 7,407, 7,403, entered at 3.40 florins per dozen; discount, 2 per cent.; no advance.

16,815, 16,822, 16,817.—Canary seed, from J. M. Whittall & Co. and A. Mintchin, Constantinople and Rodosto, Oct. 15, 26, 1897. Entered at 38.42 piasters per 40 okes; advanced to 39.15 per 40 okes packed; entered at 38.152 piasters per 40 okes packed; no advance; entered at 30.30 piasters per 40 okes packed; no advance.

Corbett Gets Judgment.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, has obtained judgment by default for $6,472.56 before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court in his suit against the Kinetoscope Exhibition Company, which was the outcome of the Corbett-Courtney sparring exhibition before the kinetoscope in December, [illegible].

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

J. STETTHEIMER & CO.—Judgments were entered yesterday against J. Stettheimer & Co., oil producers, of 18 Broadway, for $56,995, and against Stettheimer & Bettman, bankers, of 18 Broadway, for $12,682, by Jonas B. Weil, in favor of Lyman G. Bloomingdale, the dry goods merchant, for money loaned to the firms. David Bettman, M. A. Bettman, and Henrietta B. Stettheimer also allowed judgments to be taken against them in favor of Ida Bettman for $157,494 and in favor of Emma Bettman for $78,833 for money loaned to them in the past eight years.

JOHN IRELAND.—John Ireland, bookseller and stationer at 1,192 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to William W. Davis without preference. Mr. Ireland was a clerk in a bookstore for twenty years, and started in business for himself in 1885. It is said he catered to a society trade, and as a large part of his sales were made on long time, and not having sufficient ready capital, his payments were reported slow in the trade, but he had the confidence of those with whom he dealt. His liabilities are not definitely known, but are reported to be about $17,600, and nominal assets $15,000.

PIKE'S PEAK TUNNEL MINING RAILWAY.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn received an attachment yesterday against the Pike's Peak Tunnel Mining Railway of 27 William Street from Cardozo Brothers, in favor of John B. Toner, on an assigned claim of John Robert Pilling of London for money loaned to the company, payment of which, it was claimed, was guaranteed by George H. Proctor, the President. Mr. Pilling recovered two judgments against the company and Mr. Proctor in London on Feb. 3 for the above amount, which are the basis of the attachment, and the latter was obtained on the ground that it is an Arizona corporation.

Out of Town.

THE RELIANCE STEAM GAUGE COMPANY.—The Reliance Steam Gauge Company of Cleveland, Ohio, assigned to Attorney M. M. Hobart yesterday. Assets and liabilities, $12,000. Business depression is the cause.

GEORGE TRACY.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an attachment against George Tracy, surviving partner in the firm of John Chase & Sons of Webster, Mass., for $21,564 in favor of Titus Sheard of Little Falls, N. Y., on ten notes of the firm to the order of two Boston houses. The attachment was served on seven commission merchants here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY—Consolidated Electric Storage Company	62,654
ASSMANN, Minnie—S. Oppenheimer and others	76
AYERS, Julia, and Charles W. Douglas—J. B. Garrett and another	196
ANDERSON, Catherine H.—Benjamin and Gustave Gomprecht	$589
AYERS, Julia, and Charles W. Douglas—J. B. Garrett and another	106
ANDERSON, Catherine H.—James McCreery and others	1,382
BADER, Emil—David Schmitz	711
BARRY, Napoleon B.—Samuel Solomon	804
BOYLE, Joseph L.—C. M. Myers	170
BELL, Byron—C. E. Bell	89
BETTMAN, David, and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Lyman G. Bloomingdale	12,682
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Lyman G. Bloomingdale	56,995
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Emma Bettman	78,833
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Ida Bettman	157,494
BERG, Philip—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	138
BACHMAN, Absolm P.—Detwiller & Milendy	487
BERNZWEIG, Harry—G. Eichhorn	32
BACIGALUPO, Theresa—F. Boltan, costs	25
CONNECTICUT INDEMNITY ASSOCIATION of Waterbury, Conn.—H. J. Braker	95
COONEY, Patrick—C. Hafers	328
CHURCH, George W., and James E. Sleight—G. W. Montgomery, costs	132
CONLAN, Patrick—C. H. Randall	156
CARPENTER, William H.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	162
DEOM, Gustave—F. Morris	149
DARLING, Charles T.—E. B. Smith and another	1,177
DESIGNO, Giuseppe—H. Bell	262
ENGEL, Jacob—G. H. Hyde	47
FORSTER, Thomas V.—D. A. Woodhouse	275
FARMER, William W., and Lewis F. Silva—United States Casualty Company	518
FELDMAN, Peter—J. Moss and another	198
FINKLESTEIN, Israel M.—F. Huber	72
FROOHLING, Frederick A., and Julius Potter—W. Endeman and others	135
GUARDIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY—H. E. Sweeney	185
GOLDNER, Max and Emil—A. F. Barro	198
HIRSCHBERG, Herman M.—C. Francis	165
HOGAN, Bridget—J. A. Winsor	2,147
HUNT, Charles F.—S. C. Mount	106
HENRY, Harry S.—Munroe Salisbury, costs	590
HUCKLESBY, Asher—H. W. Rudd	384
HARRIS, Harry B., by guardian—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	116
KLEIN, Alexander—Beakes Dairy Company	759
LEUTMEGGER, Frederick E., and Frank Machauer—H. Pfitzmayer	284
MOROSS, Ansel—H. Cohen and another, costs	125
MASEMAN, Henry—E. B. Seaman and another	212
MILLER, Samuel, by guardian—I. Miller, costs	69
MAHER, John—J. Nicchia	12
MALONEY, Michael—The J. C. Watson Company	283
MATHESIUS, William A. and Frederick, and Frank Brosner—F. Schumacher and another	173
MILLS, Samuel M.—S. J. Reckendorfer	519
McDONALD, Albert W.—J. J. Cuneo	78
McHUGH, Francis—W. Endemann and others	146
McAULEY, Charles R.—G. H. Winkler	290
PECK, Arthur L.—W. Dazian and another	273
PAUSTIAN, Elise—E. Paustian, costs	45
PURPURA, Luigi, and Gaetano Zuccarello—William R. Peters and another	153
SCHEIDER, Edward M.—Alfred Samuel	1,363
SCHOENFELD, Max—The H. B. Claflin Company	803
SCHERMAN, Flora—The New York Veal and Mutton Company	61
SIMPSON, Tillie—F. M. Schofield, costs	48
SELZAN, John and Frank—J. Schweitzer	137
STADELMAN, William A.—J. B. Conover	343
STERNGLANZ, Marks—H. L. Judd & Co.	283
STERNGLANZ, Marks—The New York and China Glass and Toy Company	514
SCHWENK, Wladislau, and William Libman—S. L. Lippman and others	261
SMITH, Eli—E. J. Cannon, executor	1,781
SUTPHEN, Henry O. and George R.—W. Morse	83
THE MAYOR, &c.—E. A. Calahan	1,049
THE NATIONAL WATER TUBE BOILER Company—E. Havemeyer	325
TRUEHOLD, Henry—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	228
TONER, James H., administrator—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	137
TAYLOR, Alfred E.—T. Parsons and others	91
TRAITELER, Eugene P.—J. Lonergan	704
TERRY, Gilbert S.—Marietta Sanford, executrix, &c.	1,902
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—J. Gluck	100
THE IMPERIAL ELECTRIC COMPANY—A. T. Moore	90
VAN RIPER, Mamie—M. Levy	222
WEY, Frank K.—J. A. Roberts and another	252
WOLFF, Isaac—B. Gillespie	123
WOOD, Daniel E.—I. Epstein	69
ZUCKER, Alfred—Hughson Hawley	337

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.03⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03 9-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.60
Butter, creamery, Western	.21

CHICAGO, April 4.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 88@90c; No. 2 red, $1.02¾@$1.03¼; No. 2 corn, 31@31¼c; No. 2 yellow, 29½c; No. 2 oats, 25¾c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27⅞@29⅛c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.21½; Northwest, $1.22½; prime timothy seed, $2.70; mess pork, per bbl, $9.85@$9.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@$5.30; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

There was a scramble of shorts to cover on the call yesterday morning in the cotton market as a result of an unexpected improvement in the English market. Opening calls developed an advance of 5@8 points, with the market decidedly firm. Liverpool representatives were active buyers around the opening. With the satisfaction of early orders, prices began to sag under lack of support of any description, and by midday the early improvement had been reduced to a matter of 3@4 points. In the afternoon speculation was extremely light, the trade in general fearing to take new risks in face of the critical state of political developments and conflicting reports as to the stand the President would take on the Cuban question in his message to Congress. The market closed steady at a net gain of [illegible] points. Total sales future, 82,600 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	[illegible]
May	5.99	6.01	5.97	[illegible]
June	6.04	6.04	6.02	[illegible]
July	6.08	6.08	6.03	[illegible]
August	6.09	6.09	6.05	[illegible]
September	6.03	6.03	6.02	[illegible]
October	6.04	6.05	6.02	[illegible]
November	6.06	6.06	6.03	[illegible]
December	6.08	6.08	6.05	[illegible]
January	6.09	6.09	6.07	6.07@[illegible]

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, [illegible]; Norfolk, 5 13-16c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5¾@5 15-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d; December-January, 321s; January-February, 321s; April, 323½s; April-May, 323½s; May-June, 323½b; June-July, 323½s; July-August, 324s; August-September, 323½s; September-October, 322½s; October-November, 321½s; November-December, 321s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	100⅞
July	87⅞	88⅞	87½	88⅜
September	81½	82	81	81
Corn—				
May	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
July	35⅛	35⅛	35¼	35⅛
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	29⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	105¼	105⅝	105	105⅝
July	84⅝	85⅞	84⅝	85⅝
September	78⅜	78⅞	77⅞	77⅞
Corn—				
May	29⅝	29 13-16	29⅝	29⅝
July	30⅞	31½	30⅝	30⅞
September	31⅞	32¼	31⅞	32
Oats—				
May	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25½
July	23 3-16	23½	23 3-16	23⅜
September	22	22	22	

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The return of irregularity in the future list was a feature in wheat. General strength prevailed throughout the early part of the day, but the afternoon brought active selling pressure in late deliveries, while the generous support given July by scalpers, St. Louis parties, and the clique, prevented that option from following suit, except in a moderate way. The close, therefore, was ⅝c higher than Saturday's official close on near months and ¾@1¼c lower on late deliveries.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 4.—April, 97⅝c; May, 96⅛@96¼c; July, 95c; September, 76c; No. 1 hard, 99½c; No. 1 Northern, 97⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—No. 1 Northern, 99c; No. 2 Northern, 97c; May, $1.00⅛; July, 97⅝c.

DULUTH, April 4.—No. 1 Northern, 99⅝c; May, 99⅝c; July, 95⅝c; September, 77⅜c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30½c; No. 3, 30⅛c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 31@32c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58@58½c, free on board, afloat near by; State rye, 58¼c, free on board, afloat; 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Market dull; feeding, 42½@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.15@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.20. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 72½@85c; Spring bulk, 70@75c; middling bulk, 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 4.—Flour firmer; first patents, $4.80@$5; second patents, $4.65@$4.75; first clear, $3.70@$3.90; second clear, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. Beef—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $16.50@$17. Beef hams, $23. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5½c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5⅝c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5⅞c; 14 lb, 5¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7½@7⅝c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅛c; Western, S. P., 6⅛@6⅞c. Tallow—City, 3 9-16@3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. Lard, $5.60; city lard, $5.25 bid; refined, South American, $6.25; Continent, $5.85; Brazil, kegs, $7.35; compound, city, 4¼@4⅛c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅝c asked; city lard stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 33s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

The bull movement in coffee shows no diminution, yesterday's market ruling firm throughout with the tendency steadily upward. The opening call developed an advance of 5 points on the near months, with the distant positions rather neglected and unchanged from the final figures of Saturday. By noon a net gain of 5@15 points was noted, with the market finally steady at an advance of 5 to 15 points. Total sales of futures, 38,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.65@5.75
May	5.60	5.75	5.60	5.70@5.75
June	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
July	5.70	5.75	5.65	5.70@5.75
August	5.70	5.90	5.70	5.75@5.80
September	5.80	5.85	5.75	5.80@5.85
October				5.85@5.90
November				5.85@5.90
December	5.90	6.00	5.90	5.90@6.00
January	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
February				6.00@6.05
March	6.10	6.10	6.00	6.05@6.10

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 28,900. Hamburg, near months, ¼ pfennig higher; others unchanged; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre, ¼f higher; total sales, 14,000 bags. January, 37.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.75; April, 35.50; May, 35.50; June, 35.75; July, 36; August, 36.25; September, 36.50; October, 36.50; November, 36.75; December, 37. Rio, No. 7, 8$450.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14¼@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c; off-Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XXX, 32@33c; XX, 30@31c; X, 27c; fine unwashed, 19@21c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 30c; coarse combing, 28@29c; half-blood clothing, 28@29c; three-eighths clothing, 28@30c; quarter clothing, 28c; coarse clothing, 26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—X and XX, 23@24c; fine unwashed, 17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 28c; three-eighths combing, 30c; quarter combing, 29c; coarse combing, 26c; half-blood clothing, 26@27c; three-eighths clothing, 28c; quarter clothing, 27c; coarse clothing, 25c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Fine, 17c; half-blood combing, 21c; three-eighths combing, 22½@23c; quarter combing, 22@22½c; common combing, 21c; braid combing, 20c; half-blood clothing, 19c; three-eighths clothing, 20@22c; quarter clothing, 20@21c; low clothing, 18@20c; Georgian and Southern, 22@24c.

METALS.

IRON, $6.70@$7. COPPER, $11.90@$12.10. TIN, $14.20@$14.40. SPELTER, $4.25@$4.35. LEAD, $3.67½@$3.77½.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 32½@33c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.67½; H, $1.77½; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.05; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.35.

WILMINGTON, April 4.—Turpentine, 27@27½c; resin, $1.20@$1.25.

CHARLESTON, April 4.—Turpentine, 28½c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, April 4.—Turpentine, 28½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.40@$5.20; oxen, [illegible]; bulls, $3.10@$4; cows, $2.25@$4. CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.25; choice, $5.50; city dressed veals, 7@10c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$5.37½; lambs, $5.75@$6.50; clipped do., $4.75; Spring lambs, $3@$6. HOGS—$4.25.

[illegible] THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealing Among the Brokers and at Auction—Little Activity at Private Contract.

The Dibbel estate has sold to M. L. Sire, for about $85,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 513 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-third Street, 20.5 by [illegible].

Henry G. Cassidy has sold for the Burke estate the two four-story brick tenements 577 and 579 Second Avenue, 50 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for a Mrs. Powers the four-story brick tenement 305 East Thirty-second Street, 20 by 98.9.

It is reported that the Pleasant Home Company has traded the six-story iron-front store and loft building 68 to 72 Wooster Street, 60 by 95, for out-of-town property. The deal is said to involve about $240,000.

Julia W. Dickerson has sold the four-story dwelling 39 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.

The Miles estate has sold the four-story stone-front dwelling 156 East Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 98.9.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold at executor's sale to George Schuster for $16,700 the three-story brick building, 75 Christopher Street, 25 by 106.2; also, at executor's sale, to Charles Steer, for $38,000, the five-story brick tenement, 293 Bleecker Street, southeast corner of Barrow Street, 25.4 by 75; also, at executor's sale, to Charles Steer, for $27,000, the five-story brick tenement, 43 Carmine Street, 25 by 100; also, at executor's sale, to Charles Steer, for $8,300, the two-story brick dwelling 36 Bedford Street, 25 by 75.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Arthur S. Luria, for $21,050, the four-story stone-front dwelling 372 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, 19.9 by 68.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $2,000, the lot, Cambreling Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 105.4 by 32.1 by 125.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 156 lots located on St. Ann's Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Fortieth, and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets.

By George R. Read, assignee's sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 285 to 291 Rider Avenue, west side, 305 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, extending through to the Mott Haven Canal, 75 by 125, coal yard.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, Stebbins Avenue, east side, 263.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 80, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,427.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Reginald H. Arnold, referee, 312 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 168.9 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 26.3 by 100.11, five-story brownstone-front double flat.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 122 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 260 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story limestone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Eldridge Street, 50 by 87.6, two two-story brick and frame stores on 294 and 294½; five-story stone-front tenement, with store, on 296. Due on judgment, $34,855.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 2,099 and 2,101 Eighth Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 by 100, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,529; subject to other mortgages for $80,876.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, 529 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 195.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,333; subject to another mortgage for $10,312.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph T. Ryan, referee, 138 and 140 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 38 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $37,650.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGuire, referee, 696 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,050.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, 466 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 46 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 22 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,267; subject to another mortgage for $18,765.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Quincy W. Boese, referee, 861 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 208.4 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,898; subject to another mortgage for $3,500.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Henry C. Henderson, referee, 1,760 Third Avenue, west side, 100.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 25.3 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,446.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday at the Department of Buildings were for the following alterations:

No. 636 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick and stone tenement, with store, 20.8 by 46; Morris Plinus of 202 Broadway, owner; William McGrath, architect; cost, $18,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 4.

ALL TITLE TO ESTATE OF MORRIS Alexander; Joseph M. Alexander to Sarah Alexander ... 1
BOULEVARD, n e corner of 69th St, 112.11x94.1x100.5x42.6; Charles Lowen and wife to James Butler ... 1,000
BROOME ST, 489, s s, 20.8x96.2x21.2x96.2; Broome St, 493 and 491; Thomas St, 62, 64, 66, and 137 and 139 Duane St; also, 48 Leonard St; Charles S. Bates and wife to Charles S. Bates, as executor.. 1
CLINTON AV, n w s, 62.3 ft n e of 170th St, 25x24.6x25.11x11; United States Trust Company, as executor, to Marion L. Baker ... 500
COOPER ST, n s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 50x100; Elizabeth Reeve and another to Lewis S. Goebel ... 1
COURTLANDT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; William C. Oesting and wife to Jacob Kerner and another ... 100
IRVING PLACE, 46, 26x116.1; Hamilton Odell, referee, to William Tilden ... 30,500
JACKSON AV, e s, 154 ft n of 156th St, 201x87.6; Hans H. Schramm and another to Alexander C. Campbell ... 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,561, 25x95; William H. Hall and wife to Mary McKeagney.. 100
MERCER ST, 187 and 189, 50x100; Edwin B. Stanton to Central Realty Co ... 1
MERCER ST, 187 and 189, 50x100; Max Freund and wife to Edwin B. Stanton.. 1
MONROE ST, 297, n s, 25x95; Monroe St, n s, 225 ft e of Jackson St, 50x95; Simon Ottenberg and others to Herman Ottenberg ... 1
MONROE ST, 297, n s, 25x95; Monroe St, n s, 225 ft e of Jackson St, 50x95; Simon and Henry Ottenberg to Herman Ottenberg ... 1
MONTGOMERY ST, 59, e s, 22x60; Montgomery St, e s, Lot 26, Map of Nicholas Romayne, 22x60; Moritz Berlinger and wife to Rachel Schweitzer and another ... 1
MORRIS AV, w s, 59.9 ft s of 149th St, 25.5x80.3x25x84.6; Annie Yost to Joseph Hlavac ... 1
PRESCOTT AV, w s, 704.11 ft n of Emerson St, 100x134.5x—x137.6; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., to James C. Courter ... 1,675
RANDALL AV, s w corner of Bell Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Walburga Panther ... 800
TERRACE VIEW AV, w s, 186.1 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 150x100x150x99.3; Lillie T. Yoran, individually, and others, as executors, to Herman R. Kretschmar ... 1,500
UNION AV, s w corner of 131st St, proposed, 350x200x350.1x200; Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, to Paul M. Herzog ... 28,500
WASHINGTON PLACE, 30 to 36, and 81 and 84 Washington Square East, 74.7x79.10; Francis A. Palmer to Francis A. Palmer Fund ... 1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 158.8 ft n of 169th St, 25x73x25.6x67; Juliet M. Livingston to Jacob Pfeiffer ... 10
FIRST AV, 1,107, w s, 50.5 ft s of 61st St, 25x91; Johannes Wyrich to Martin L. Rickerson ... $20,650
4TH AV, e s, 75 ft s of 18th St, 78x105; George E. Hanson to Charles T. Smith ... 100
5TH AV, s w corner of 118th St, 50.11x100; John A. Philbrick and wife to August Brakmann ... 76,000
5TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x100; John A. Philbrick and wife to August Brakmann ... 28,000
5TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x100; John A. Philbrick and wife to Mathilde Teschemacher ... 24,000
5TH AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 112th St, 25.3x[illegible]; Mathias Goerer and others to Rosa Stark and another ... 1
8TH AV, 2,494, e s, 25x100; Charles Leasenfeld and wife to George Coburn ... 1
[illegible] ST, 540 East, 25x99; Jacob Schlosser and wife to Charles Scherr ... 1
[illegible] ST, 220 East, 20x98.9; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to F. Sturges Allen ... 11,120
[illegible] ST, 222 East, 20x98.9; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to F. Sturges Allen ... 11,120
[illegible] ST, 425 West, 20x98.9; Martin L. Rickerson to Johannes Wyrich ... 12,500
[illegible] ST, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; John H. Oakley to Pauline [illegible] ... 1
46TH ST, 48 East, 20x100.5; Henry Drisler and others, executors and trustees, to Adele Kneeland ... 34,000
69TH ST, 303 East, 26x100.5; Ottilie Scherr to Jacob Schlosser ... 1
69TH ST, 303, 25x100.5; Charles Scherr to Jacob Schlosser ... 1
72D ST, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x102.2; William J. Sloane and others to Louis von Schwanenfluegel ... 1
82D ST, n s, 119 ft e of Madison Av, 16x102.2; William U. Parsons and wife to Morris Prochaska ... 1
88TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 150x200 to 89th St; New York Magdalen Benevolent Society to August Oppenheimer ... 150
107TH ST, 75 and 77 East, 32x100.11; Minnie Huber to Isaac G. Van Tassel ... 1
113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; 113th St, s s, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Isaac G. Van Tassel and wife to George H. Huber ... 1
114TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Vincenzo Serra to John A. Johnson ... 1
115TH ST, 157 East, 18.4x100.11; Samuel Hoffman and wife to John H. Smith ... 1
121ST ST, s s, 208 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17x80; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to Society for Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children ... 3,500
124TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; James M. Horton to Gustavus L. Lawrence ... 100
130TH ST, n s, 159.6 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 0.6x99.11; George W. Hayes to Mary A. Sharpe ... 1
134TH ST, 45 East, 25x99.11; William J. Nicklas to Sarah McCormick ... 1
138TH ST, s e corner of Cypress Av, 18.2x100; Charles J. Burbridge to Harry McNally ... 5,700
144TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Vincenzo Serra to Judith W. Richardson ... 1
154TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 23x99.11; Gideon E. Fountain and wife to John Fleming ... 1
161ST ST, s e corner of Cauldwell Av, 55x100; Andrew Purdy to Gustavus Robitzek and others ... 7,500
164TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x105.10; William E. Horton, referee, to Rachel Mulgrew ... 3,050
187TH ST, s e corner of Audubon Av, 19.3x75; Walworth Ward and wife to James B. Harris ... 1
187TH ST, s e corner of Audubon Av, 19.3x75; John F. Comey and wife to Walworth Ward ... 1

Recorded Leases.

BACHARACH, Herman, to William S. Anderson & Co.; Lexington Av, w s, 80 ft s of 70th St, 20.5x20, 21 years ... 800
CATALDO, Raffaele, and another to Angelo R. Palladino; 2,224 1st Av, 3 1-12 years ... 216
COWAN, Stuart W., to Builders' Supply Company; Fisher's Pond, n s, 200 ft e from Groshon's property, with water privileges, 5 years ... 3,500
DALTON, John, to James F. Dalton and another; Ryder Av and Mott Haven Canal, between 139th and 140th Sts, 3 years ... 900
HEUPEL, August, to Carl Repno; 332 East 14th St, 5 years ... 1,500
JANTZEN, Herman H., to Mathew E. White; East End Av, 1,613, s e corner of 83d St, 10 1-6 years ... 480—600
NEW YORK AFRICAN SOCIETY MUtual Relief to Catherine Upsthar; 42 Baxter St, 3 years ... 1,300
OHLCHERS, Henry J., to Charles F. Undutsch; 2,104 8th Av, 3 years ... 1,500
RABBE, Frederick, to William H. Heidendorf; 1,402 Park Av, 5 years ... 2,000
SABINE, William T., to William Hill & Son; 618 6th Av, 10 years ... 2,000—2,100
SPORHASE, Minnie, to Vincenzo Papaleo; 280 East 108th St, 5 years ... 1,082
STUYVESANT, Amelia, to Robert M. Jarvis; all wharf and water privileges in front of n part of Lot 646, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 17 years ... 800
TAYLOR, Edwin M., trustee, to Diedrich Runne; 93 Walker St, 5 years, $2,000 to ... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, F. Sturges, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 29th St, 160 ft w of 2d Av, demand ... 15,000
ANDERSON, Mary A., to John R. Suydam, as trustee; 38 West 21st St, 3 years ... 2,500
BOWMAN, Eugene M., to Henry White; n s of Jefferson St, 109.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 1 year ... 1,000
BRUNJES, Henry, to Frederick and Catherine Dillemuth; n s of 159th St, Lot 154, Map of the Village of Melrose, 50x100, 5 years ... 4,000
BUEK, Charles, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s s of Fulton St, 35 ft e of Ryder's Alley, 1¼ years ... 75,000
BUTLER, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 69th St and Boulevard, 3 years ... 130,000
BUTLER, James D., to Louis and Louis K. Ungrich; w s of Amsterdam Av, 99.11 ft s of 164th St, 1 year ... 5,000
BUTLER, James D., to Louis and Louis K. Ungrich; e s of King's Bridge Road, 99.11 ft s of 164th St, 1 year ... 4,100
CAMPBELL, Alexander C., to Hans H. Schramm and another; e s of Jackson Av, 154 ft n of 156th St, 1 year ... 9,700
COBURN, George, to Charles Leasenfeld; 2,494 8th Av, 2 years ... 4,300
CONGER, Clarence R., to the Church of St. Mary, New York, Madison St, s s, Lot 1,034, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, leasehold, demand ... 5,000
CURRY, Bridget, to Mary Martin; s w corner of McLane Av and Bronx River Road, 5 years ... 5,000
DROGE, Henry W., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 188th St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year.. 2,500
DUNBAR, Jessie C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 111 West 71st St, 3 years ... 10,000
FALCK, Emma, to Dollar Savings Bank; n s of 2d Av, 300 ft e of 3d St, Woodlawn Heights, 1 year ... 2,000
FLYNN, Charles S. B., to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; 60 William St, leasehold, installments ... 1,500
GILLIE, James B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Convent Av and 145th St, 1 year ... 12,000
GETGOOD, William F., to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 173d St, 151.3 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year ... 1,050
GOETT, Edward, to Michael Quenzer; w s of Lewis St, 97.5 ft s of 5th St, 2 years ... 2,750
GOELTZ, Henry, to the German Savings Bank; e s of Fulton Av, 466.11 ft n of 169th St, 1 year ... 5,000
GRILL, Katharina, to Sarah Danzig; w s of Prospect Av, 300 ft n of 156th St, 4 years ... 1,050
HANSEN, Niels, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 148th St, 1 year ... 50,000
HARRIGAN, Annie T., to Philip A. Smyth; s s of 36th St, 150 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year ... 21,000
HARRIS, Mary E., to Archer V. Pancoast, trustee, &c.; 145 West 35th St, 2 years ... 30,000
HERZOG, Paul M., to Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, &c.; e s of Beach Av, at intersection of s s strip of land taken by City of New York for proposed 151st, or Beck, St, 200 ft to Union Av, &c., 3 years ... 26,400
HERZOG, Paul M., to Michael H. Hagerty and others; w s of Union Av, 25 ft s of s line of strip of land taken by the city for proposed 151st, or Beck, St, 3 years ... 4,800
HERZOG, Paul M., to Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors; w s of Union Av, 225 ft s of strip of line for proposed 151st St, taken by the City of New York, 3 years ... 4,800
HITCHCOCK, Frances, to Kate A. Wetherill; n s of 36th St, 195 ft e of 6th Av, 4 years ... 3,000
HICKEY, John, to George W. Dougherty; n e corner of Boulevard and 109th St, 1 year ... 15,000
HOBBY, Anna M., to Annie N. Curtis; 863 Columbus Av, 5 years ... 9,500
HOOPER, Lida J. and William B., to Frank Lugar; 257 Hudson St, 1 year ... 5,000
HOUGHTON, H. Seymour, to Emma A. Schley; n w corner of West End Av and 88th St, 4 years ... 8,000
JACOB, Henry, to Emma A. Nauss; n s of 85th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, demand ... 15,000
JACOB, Henry, to Emma A. Nauss; s s of 49th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, demand ... 7,000
KICK, Theophile, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 160 and 162 West 36th St, 5 years ... 30,000
KICK, Theophile, to Isabella Wilson; 160 and 162 West 36th St, 1 year ... 2,000
KICK, Theophile, to Jules Weber; 160 and 162 West 36th St, demand ... 8,000
KILPATRICK, Thomas, to Jane Kelly; w s of Mount Morris Av, 20.11 ft n of 120th St, 1 year ... 4,000
KIRKPATRICK, William J., to William G. Ver Planck; s e corner of Woody Crest Av and 164th St, 1 year ... 7,500
KNEELAND, Adele, to Henry Drisler and others, executors, &c.; 48 West 46th St, 1 year ... 25,000
KNOX, Hettie, to National Surety Company; Lots 16, 21, 22, 35, and 36, and north half of 17, 20, and 37, map of Lexington Place, at William's Bridge Depot, West Farms, demand ... 5,000
KORNMAN, Frederick W., to Dollar Savings Bank; w s of Anthony Av, 318.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year ... 4,800
LAMB, Charles V. and Amelia C., to James Buckhout, Sr.; s e corner of King's Bridge Road and Adams St, 3 years ... 4,500
LANDSDORF, Peter, to the German Savings Bank; 6 Spring St, 1 year ... 15,000
LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to James M. Horton; n s of 124th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years ... 25,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to New York Security and Trust Company; 188 Henry St, 1 year ... 14,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 188 Henry St, 1 year ... 8,000
McADAM, Janet and George W., to Catharine V. Brady; n s of 128th St, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years ... 8,000
McKEAGNEY, Mary, to Ernest Tribelhorn; 1,561 Lexington Av, installments ... 12,500
MUNDORFF, Peter, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 70 St. Mark's Place, (8th St,) 3 years ... 13,000
OESTING, William C., to John Betheuser; e s of St. Ann's Av, 25.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years ... 14,000
O'CONNOR, William and Mary, to Augustus S. Van Wickle; 207 Henry St, 5 years ... 10,000
OPPENHEIMER, August, to the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society; n s of 88th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years ... 71,000
OPPENHEIMER, August, to the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society; s s of 89th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years ... 67,000
PRAGNELL, William J., to Jane Miner and Charlotte M. Costley; w s of Bryant Av, 105 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years ... 2,000
PRAGNELL, William J., to Smith Williamson; e s of Vyse Av, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 3½ years ... 2,000
PROCHASKA, Morris, to Aaron J. Bach, executor; 58 East 82d St, 1 year ... 5,000
RAUCHFUSS, George, to Martha L. Rutherfurd; s s of 120th St, 301.8 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years ... 18,000
RAYMOND, George, to William Raymond; s s of 28th St, 100 ft w of 6th Av, one-third part, 1 year ... 4,000
REISMAN, Elias and Hannah, to Leopold and Isidor Stern and another; 271 Delancey St, demand ... 800
ROGERS, Francis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 6 West 125th St, 5 years ... 18,000
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; s e corner of 148th St and Bergen Av, one-half year ... 2,000
SCHRADER, John W., to Henry L. Pearsall; s e corner of Avenue D and 3d St, Unionport, 3 years ... 700
SCHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Moritz Berlinger; 59 Montgomery St, also e s of Montgomery St, Lot 26, map of North Romayne, 1 year ... 2,500
STANTON, Edwin B., to Max Freund; 187 and 189 Mercer St, 1 year, (2 mortgages) ... 90,000
STARK, Rosa, and Louis Steiner to Mathias Goeren and another; e s of 5th Av, 75.8 ft n of 112th St, 3 years ... 8,000
STOLZ, George, to the German Savings Bank; e s of Fulton Av, 491.11 ft n of 169th St, 1 year ... 5,000
STORCK, George H., to Charles D. Clark; w s of Southern Boulevard, 131.7 ft s of 136th St, ½ year ... 250
TAYLOR, Charles H., to William H. McWhirter; n s of 19th St, 125 ft w of 4th Av, demand ... 2,300
TESCHENMACHER, Matilde, to Henry Engel; w s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft s of 118th St, 2½ years ... 1,500
TILDEN, William, to Clifford A. Hand, executor; 46 Irving Place, 3 years ... 23,000
TURNER, William C., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of 145th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year ... 60,000
WARD, Walworth, to Anna M. Seitz; s e corner of 187th St and Audubon Av, 3 years ... 10,000
WEISS, Sophia, to Herbert B. Turner; 209 East 115th St, 3 years ... 10,000
WHITE, Matthew E., to Jacob Ruppert; 1,613 East End Av, (saloon lease,) demand ... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLCOT, Edmund C., as administrator, to Edmund C. Allcot, (four assignments)..Nom.
BASSETT, Hannah V. C., and others, executors, &c., to Peter Moller and others, trustees ... 12,000
CALLAHAN, Matthew, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company ... Omitted
COWPERTHWAIT, Josephine N., general guardian, to Lillie Welker ... 9,000
DIECKMANN, Steffen, to Anna C. W. Dieckmann ... 30,000
DIECKMANN, Steffen, to Marie Dieckmann, (two assignments) ... 40,000
FITZGERALD, Ellen, to Louise Diebold.. 300
HEYMAN, Lewis, and another, executors, to Samuel Herzig, guardian, &c ... 30,000
HOPE, Amelia H., to Amy Hope ... Nominal
HOROWITZ, Fannie, to Richard Dudensing ... 2,500
HUTTER, Leopold, administrator, &c., to Louise Backhaus ... 2,800
KATZENBERG, Julius, to Randolph Guggenheimer ... Nominal
KOSTER & BIAL and another to Henry Iden ... Nominal
LACHMAN, Samson, and another, executor, to Sigmund Herzfelder ... 7,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Catharine Ridley ... 11,046
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Henry C. Pitney and another, executors ... 10,039
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Francis K. Pendleton and another, trustees ... 15,050
POOL, John H., trustee, to Herman Gampert ... 14,000
ROBY, Augusta A., to Simon Wilkins ... Nominal
SEILLIERE, Emma R. L. Barrone, by attorney, to Mary A. R. O'Brien ... 20,283
STOLZ, George, to George Wiegand ... 1,015
WILLIAMSON, Smith, to Jane Miner and another ... 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FRONT ST, n w corner of Burling Slip, 44.7x66; John R. Setz against William Masterson & Co., Limited, owner; John Webber & Sons, contractors ... $862
LEXINGTON AV, 2,004; Martin Conroy against James Conroy, as contractor ... 24
UNION AV, w s, 100 ft s of 165th St, 75x100; the Cox Sons & Buckley Company against the German St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church, owner and contractor ... 67
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 183d St, 50x65; James A. and E. T. Wolf against Robert Pickens, owner and contractor.. 1,258
2D AV, 2,457; Thomas R. Calder against Mary Smith, owner; James O'Kane, contractor ... 117
11TH ST, 64 and 66 East; Kertscher & Co. against Armund Johnsen, owner and contractor ... 1,800
110TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11x — x80.10; Pasquale Fasano and others against Morris Lewin, or Levin, owner, Tony Altieri, contractor ... 251
127TH ST, 122 and 124 East; Jacob Rabinowitz against George Jenkins, owner and contractor ... 160
133D ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Julius Ruge against James D. Edwards, owner; Goldstein & Masor, contractors.. 257
136TH ST, n s, 99.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x75; Harry W. Bell against Herman Engelhart, owner; John Kaiser and Herman Engelhart, contractors ... 172
143D ST, 225 West; Richard H. Morrison against Frank E. Stephens and Theodore R. Klenke, owners and contractors ... 61
144TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Antonio Gallo and others, owners and contractors ... 335
161ST ST, 523 to 543 West; George F. Werner against William Broadbelt, owner and contractor ... 1,475
183D ST, s w corner of Audubon Av, 25x100; John R. Setz against George S. Goebel, owner; William H. Hunt, owner and contractor ... 3,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS. Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

MERCER ST, 187 and 189; Max Freund, with David R. Todd, (assigned to Central Realty Company,) 8 payments ... 40,000
5TH AV, n e corner of 20th St, 28.9x113; Jacob D. Butler, with John W. Ferguson, 10 payments ... 75,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 634, and Crosby St, 166; Louis and Samuel Sachs against William H. C. Jackson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.
DELANCEY ST, n s, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 21.9x100; Charles E. Bigelow against Abraham Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Brace.
MAPES AV, n w s, 659 ft n e of Samuel St, 66x150; Lillie P. Gray against Thomas J. and Mary A. Ford, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. A. Minasian.
RIVER AV, e s, 300 ft n e of 167th, or James, St, 100x150; Mary A. G. McLochlin against Cora F. Mann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Deering.
VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 180th St, 150x125; George M. Smith against New York Condensed Milk Company and others, (foreclose lien;) attorney, C. S. Truax.
WILLIAM ST, 118; Christiana F. Wallace and others against John S. Kennedy and others, (partition;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.
23D ST, 438 West; the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks against Margaret E. Newhall and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. P. & J. McL. Nash.
56TH ST, s s, 271.8 ft w of 8th Av, 20.8x100.5; Mary E. Manuel against Jane M. Muller and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland, Murray & Anderson.
69TH ST, n s, 74 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100.5; August P. Wagener against Henry Scherr and others, (action to set aside deeds;) attorney, A. P. Wagner.
96TH ST, 164 West; the German Savings Bank against Sigmund B. Steinmarn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Moses.
100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 25x52; Benjamin Berger against Robert L. De Camp and another, (foreclosure of lien;) attorneys, Ginsburg & Mathot.
104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Urbano Cavallucci and others against Rosa Wiederman and others, (foreclosure of lien;) attorney, J. H. Corn.
109TH ST, 114 and 116 West; Leo S. Bing against John Welcker, (foreclosure of lien;) attorneys, Stern & Rushmore.
118TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; William Rankin against Ludwig Tangredi and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf.
130TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 17.6x99.11; Ellen Roche against Mary E. Kelly, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Minasian.
144TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Augusta A. Roby against Vincenzo Serra and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sturges & Roby.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Civil causes (jury.)

12—Hirschel vs. McKibben.
31—Thompson vs. Met. St. Ry.
34—Haber vs. Western Union.
38—Nelson vs. 3d Av. R. R.
46—Spiro vs. National Acc. Society.
47—Stillwell vs. Flint.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh & H. R. R.
51—Yawtok vs. Block.
52—McLaughlin vs. 42d St. Ry.
56—Green vs. Manhattan Ry.
60—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
71—Falk vs. Leslie.
72—Blackmore vs. Herzfeld.
80—Coe Brass Mfg. Co. vs. Cooper.
81—Rigney vs. Tuck & Sons Co.
82—Schenck vs. Bennett.
83—Griggs vs. Campion.
104—Terry vs. Am. Museum Nat. History.
105—Same vs. same.
106—Slesinger vs. Fleischman.
107—Scarello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
108—Livingston vs. Del., Lack. & W. R.R. Co.
109—Ferguson vs. Tate.
110—Niehaus vs. Detwiller & Street Mfg. Co.
111—Schnitz vs. same.
112—Haeuptner vs. same.
113—Rankin vs. Davie.
114—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
115—Moore vs. N. Y., Sus. & W. R. R. Co.
116—Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—Same vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
121—Florida C. & P. R. R. Co. vs. Am. Surety Co.
122—Nat. Bank of Commerce of Kansas City vs. Philips.
123—Same vs. Boyd.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.
32—At. Mut. Ins. Co. vs. S. S. British Queen.
33—Mannheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
25—Hylin vs. Steamboat Magenta and Tug Niagara.
26—Eldridge vs. same.
45—Pittman vs. same.
27—Leonard vs. Tug Three Brothers.
28—O'Donnell vs. Tug Royal.
29—Hallenbeck vs. Canalboat John Lang.
62—Kingswell S. S. Co. vs. No. Am. Trans. Co.
40—Basse vs. Baxter.
60—McIntosh vs. Romondt.
31—Jefferson vs. N. Y. & Lake Champlain Trans. Co.
34—Martin vs. Southern Pacific Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

4—People ex rel. Kuhtman vs. Martin.
14—Dillon vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
15—Gumby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
19—Henriques vs. Yale University.
20—Same vs. Miriam Osborne Memorial Home Assn.
21—Same vs. Sterling.
22—Storey vs. Mayor, &c.
24—Knapp vs. Knapp.
25—Murphy vs. Leggett.
26—Hales vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings.
27—De La Piechardiere vs. Ropes.
28—Brugher vs. Buchtenkirch.
29—Melcher vs. Kreiser.
30—King vs. Ross.
31—Sachers vs. American Lithographic Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Abegg vs. Ossusky.
2—In re Graham Sons Mfg. Co.
3—Steinbach vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
4—Batchelor vs. Bacon.
5—Smith vs. Dempsey.
6—Wing vs. Watson.
7—Weal vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Everett vs. same.
9—In re Ely.
10—Shaler vs. Hall Quarry Co.
11—Newtown vs. Mayor, &c.
12—Friedman vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
13—Beach vs. Weinberg.
14—Wright vs. Russell.
15—Sheller vs. Sheller.
16—Lavelle vs. Ponds.
17—Carpenter vs. Donoghue.
18—Sanders vs. Porter.
19—Campbell vs. Bennett.
20—Zeitman vs. Altman.
21—Cowles vs. Cowles.
22—Levi vs. Levi.
23—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
24—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank.
25—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
26—Mulligan vs. Seiferd.
27—Dodsworth vs. Dam.
28—Cracken vs. Cruger.
29—Stuart vs. Stuart.
30—Hauschfeld vs. Hauschfeld.
31—Bowen vs. Bowen.
32—Morrill vs. Morrill.
33—Van Tine vs. Enterprise High Explosive Co.
34—Howell vs. Lowell.
35—Meyer vs. Hoyt.
36—Wilchinsky vs. Loftus.
37—Flynn vs. Spaulding.
38—Lange vs. Hirsch.
39—In re Walradt.
40—In re Railroad Av.
41—In re 150th St.
42—In re Peck.
43—In re Leavitt.
44—In re Birney.
45—In re Lynch.
46—In re Rosenblatt.
47—Keilty vs. Traynor.
48—Dexter vs. Ferris.
49—In re Algea.
50—Manne vs. Birdseye.
51—Loew vs. Ebling.
52—Manning vs. Scherrer.
53—McGuinty vs. Thorp.
54—McEntyre vs. Ruckle.
55—Barclay vs. Dempsey.
56—Dean vs. Canfield.
57—In re Drexel.
58—Bell's Asbestos Co. vs. H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
59—Rossman vs. Seaver.
60—Scott vs. Sherin.
61—Pollstein vs. Pollstein.
62—Smith vs. Corn.
63—Newcombe vs. Herzog.
64—People ex rel. Bloom vs. Keller.
65—Nally vs. Brady.
66—Ehret vs. Theiss.
67—Dale vs. Dale.
68—People, &c., vs. N. Y. & Boston Ins. Co.
69—In re La Forte.
70—People ex rel. Turner vs. Coler.
71—Shaw vs. Vernam.
72—Burke vs. Burke.
73—In re Hinds.
74—Dieter vs. Hinds.
75—Lavelle vs. Ponds.
76—Marshall vs. Webber.
77—In re Roberts.
78—Henry Elias Brew. Co. vs. Comerford.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—W. Lloyd Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Borrowe vs. Corbin.
2—Tuck vs. Tuck.
3—Wagner vs. Van Dycke.
4—Man vs. Thompson. Demurrer.
642—Ernest vs. N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
5405—Morean vs. Rosenstein.
6244—Nat. B'k of Deposit vs. Sardy.
6337—Carswell vs. Burrell.
6341—Rossut vs. Ernst.
5097—Hayden vs. Simons.
5855—Baker vs. Baker.
5071—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Levitt.
6083—Smith vs. Flaherty.
5922—Lippitt vs. Gilmartin.
5344—Mulrein vs. Weissbecker.
5434—Manahan vs. Manahan.
6499—Abbott vs. Abbott.
6600—Beecroft vs. Beecroft.
6471—Occidental Oil Co. vs. Union Oil Co.
6538—Kuhn vs. Smith.
6544—Eastman Co. vs. Sayles.
6601—Judson vs. Judson.
5819—Cumings vs. Tamsen.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6603.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Gildersleeve, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Berlinger, and Cowan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—William Butler.
2—George M. Lincoln.
3—Timothy Ormsby.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

Preferred Causes.

9987—Wannemaker vs. Nalle.
9045—MacKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
12798—Herzfeld vs. Strauss.
15306—Fleischer vs. Altman.
13154—Coppolo vs. Cosgrove.
13448—Greenbaum vs. O'Neill.
14675—Spiegel vs. Simpson.
15248—Connelly vs. N.Y.C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
14260—Sigel vs. Mayor, &c.
15093—De Jora vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15544—Gaidos vs. Creiger.
15463—Herman vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
15464—Same vs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
15483—McClure vs. Dayton.
15491—Wright vs. Oppenheim.
15506—Same vs. Trimble.
15555—Schrader vs. Kelly.
15585—Peeks vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
15558—Calhoun vs. Meistretton.
15602—Havel vs. N. Y. Breweries Co.
15630—Fuller vs. Edson.
15659—Frees vs. Wolfrath.
15671—Zoll vs. Williams.
15690—Horowitz vs. Lindner & R. Mfg. Co.
15692—Kane vs. O'Donnell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

2329—Carpenter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
1222—Emerald & H. Co. vs. Tannenbaum.
8702—Perkins vs. Price.
9764—Walker vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
5157—Anderson vs. R. Mitchell Furniture Co.
8910—Schilling vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10002—Witterman vs. Genesee Fruit Co.
2697—Wagner vs. Lichtenstadter.
9455—Kelly vs. Hoffman House.
4505—McClave vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4506—Hamilton vs. same.
8962—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4627—Larkin vs. Zabriskie.
7500—Western Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
10442—Jacobs vs. Yossett.
10458—Henry vs. Hollin.
10463—Janowitz vs. Guinzburg.
10488—Quinlan vs. Skelly.
10504—Kennedy vs. Hoops.
10517—Dunn vs. Alexander.
10595—Hoefele vs. Kervan.
8972—Patterson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10616—Southwick vs. McGowan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11046.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

5979—Mulligan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9058—Acer vs. Damen.
8472—Curry vs. Munson.
5446—Smith vs. Dempsey.
9961—Macklin vs. Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.
8825—McMahon vs. Bennett.
10620—Corell vs. Rhodes.
10661—Steinheimer vs. Kensler.
10667—Williams vs. White.
10698—Aldrich vs. Bonnell.
10715—Silk vs. Smith.
10731—Parker vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
10732—Parke vs. Seymour.
7991—La Forrest vs. Union Ry. Co.
7992—Same vs. same.
10744—Parocli vs. Giallorenze.
10747—Thym vs. Nockin.
10756—Hinz vs. Meyer.
10766—Kuhn vs. Hemmann.
10774—Levitt vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
10785—Ramel vs. de Riesthal.
10804—Dooley vs. Smith.
9105—Alcorn vs. Morning Journal Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Theodore A. Havemeyer.
2—Henry L. Ritter.
3—Margaretha Weber.
4—John Eichler.
5—Bernard A. Goodwin.
6—Sophia Rosenberg.
7—Charles Drake.
8—Bartlett S. Marshall.
9—Benjamin Hirschberg.
10—Matthew Byrnes.
11—Annie Femrick.
12—Henrietta Both.
13—Joseph Burwinkel.
14—Mary E. Dwinnell.
15—Same.
16—Alexander Curtis.
17—Casper Woolford.
18—Francis McCabe.
19—John Bermingham.
20—William Franklin.
21—James J. Horgan.
22—Walter Garrett.
23—William Franklin.
24—William Bloomfield.
25—Hetty M. Gomez.
26—Maurice Loewy.
27—William Wolfrath.
28—William H. Martin.
29—James M. Murray.
30—Philip Myers.
31—Louis Errata.
32—Jason Elliott.
33—James C. Anderson.
34—John J. Coffey.
35—Same.
36—Same.
37—James G. Hynds.
38—John F. Beck.
39—Ruth B. Elliott.
40—Peter R. Warner.
41—Andrew McGown.
42—Mary Mellega.
43—Clara Merbele.
44—John F. Matthews.
45—John Lippes.
46—Henry J. Newton.
47—Joseph W. Drexel.
48—William H. Hawks.
49—Adam Hearmann.
50—William H. Dilworth.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.

Maria Evans.
Edward F. Randolph.
Mary A. Latham.
Margaret W. Hull.

At 2 P. M.

Frederick Muller.
James P. McGuire.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

1859—Contested will of John Kelly.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

523—O'Reilly vs. New Brunswick, &c., Steamboat Co.
531—Randrup vs. Olsen.
2400½—Dillon vs. McCutcheon.
3385—Israel vs. Gross.
3384—Gottsegen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
506—Andrews vs. Fragner.
3280—Goldberg vs. Kahn.
497—Tams vs. Perlot.
806—Gilman vs. Helfer.
597—Harkins vs. Clancy.
622—Solomon vs. Levy.
1294—Walker vs. Johnson.
300½—Schram vs. Barrett.
542—Witz vs. Columbia Maccaroni Mfg. Co.
2322—Lieberman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
547—Strenck vs. Canavan.
548—Longstreet vs. Taylor.
2819—Harlin vs. Krulish.
576—Jackson vs. Royal Ben. Society.
535—Weinstein vs. McGarry.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
509—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Co. vs. Carroll.
749—Gage vs. Peetsch.
620—Abrahams vs. Livingston.
621—Nathan vs. same.
573—Geisinger vs. Sophean.
200—Saxton vs. White.
585—Higgins vs. Taylor.
586—Same vs. same.
413—Livitsky vs. Kaizer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

994—Coleman vs. Central Trust Co.
383—Hamburger vs. Freifeld.
988—Rochemowitz vs. Fischer.
395—Tober vs. Steinard.
4665—Matthews vs. Gottschalk.
951—Rieger vs. Lyons.
3276—Sheridan vs. Borschardt.
4626½—McCabe vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1096—Geary vs. Senior.
105—Trenkman vs. Schneider.
441—William McShane Mfg. Co. vs. Heilner.
833—Herbert vs. Franklin.
812—Jackson vs. Van Horne.
580—Jordan vs. Jacob.
584—Schott vs. Volle.
589—Mahlburg vs. Man. Realty Co.
590—Haft vs. Donlon.
594—Spaulding vs. Reinecke.
595—Jay vs. Morris.
600—Unger vs. Schloss.
601—Morrison vs. McCafferty.
603—Schneittacher vs. Livingston.
604—Sperling vs. Meenan.
606—Mankiewicz vs. Herzig.
384—Crawford vs. Tyng.
452—Corrigan vs. Schell.
782—Hupfel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4646—Vancza vs. Standard Oil Co.
2323—Holstein vs. Valentine.
381—Katz vs. Kruger.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4628—Dougherty vs. McMahon.
4151—Bernstein vs. Hipolsteiner.
4489—Lee vs. Sheridan & Shea Co.
4566—Anderson vs. McCoy.
3888—Knobloch vs. Poen.
3571—Tamsen vs. Jacobs.
2508—Farley vs. Trecher.
4158—Reiss vs. Loensohn.
4571—Barclay vs. Piaget.
3905—Baron vs. Schwarz.
4078—Thedford vs. Farmer.
3689—Schnitzer vs. Schweitzer.
3705—Graham vs. Krause.
4196—Walker vs. Platt.
3840—Boessneck vs. Wolf.
4539—Tucker vs. Barry.
4494—N. Y. Printing Co. vs. Field.
3606—Morris vs. Schneider.
4046—Brande vs. Tim.
4163—Popkin vs. Howells.
4447—Tucker vs. Perkins.
4653—Luckings vs. Blum.
2331—Kaminski vs. Mills.
4444—Barardini vs. Palodini.
4659—Comidouris vs. Uhlig.
4023—Shepard vs. Strobel.
4277—Stanley vs. Miner.
4375—O'Connor vs. Boardman.
4517—Sommer vs. Hyams.
4662—Stern vs. Peyser.
4569—Hunter vs. Taylor.
4380—Tausig vs. Ascher.
4651—Tannenbaum vs. Fullerton.
3713—Pastor vs. Solomon.
4084—Frank vs. Ames.
4598—Employers' Liability Assn. vs. Koster & Bial Co.
4687—Chamberlain vs. Jordan.
4672—Prensky vs. Koehler.
4641—Mosso vs. Brentini.
4778—Muldoon vs. Montague.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1105.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herman for the People.

1—John Ruff.
2—Charles Walsh.
3—Karl Frick.
4—Albert Sommer.
5—Herman Dorsien.
6—John Sceplik.
7—William Sommers.
8—Alfred Cooper.
9—Edward Wehman.
10—William Tilley.
11—Samuel Doretzky.
12—Herman Pincus.
13—John P. Bour.
14—Charles Sabatell.
15—John McKenna.
16—Joseph Geller.
17—Patrick Stokes.
18—Paulo Santariasno.
19—John Reilly.
20—Eugene Pfister.
21—George Finger.
22—Frederick Huber.
23—George Schrady.
24—Mary Dupree, indicted as Jane Doe.
25—Ashel H. Heath.
Pleadings.
1—James Kelly.
2—Michael Ellenstein.
3—Frederick Dondero.
4—Annie Miller.
Mary Hughes.
5—Samuel Buchsbaum.
6—Louis Pollack.
7—Charles Kuhn.
8—Denis O'Rourke.
9—Patrick Dolan.
10—John Maier.
11—Edward P. Bostwick.
12—Rose Blick.
13—David Hertz.
14—John Zalumus.
15—Henry Moore.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—Thomas Trainor.
2—John Thompson.
3—Thomas Scott.
4—Hugh Higgins.
5—John Murphy.
6—Solomon Druckman.
7—Henry Hechler.
8—Lena Jeffries.
9—Annie Charlton.
Maggie Cummings.
10—Charles Smith.
11—Daniel M. Johnson.
12—Benjamin Aronowitz.
Jacob Goldorf.
Morris Stein.
13—Frederick W. Simpson.
14—Max Rothman.
15—Joseph Boulla.
16—Vincenzo Dorazzo.
Michael Chafuco.
17—Abram Cane.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—Frank A. Coghill.
2—Isaac Tittlebaum.
3—William Dex.
4—Louis Flaumenhoft.
5—Mary O'Hara.
6—Thomas Davison.
7—Stephen Zacsek.
8—Joseph Earnest.
9—Davis Kessler.
10—Abraham Erenberg.
11—Minnie Brown.
12—Frederick Miller.
13—Joseph Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—John S. Overfield.
Patrick Hinkey.
2—Frank Schultz.
Benjamin Hart.
Dennis Cavanagh.
Joseph Rogers.
John C. Overfield.
3—Jacob Goldstein.
4—Andrew Wagner.
5—John J. Bahler.
6—Charles McCarthy.
7—Henry R. Worthington, alias Amos Johnson.
John Worthington.
8—Edward Reynolds.
9—Antonio Percy.
10—John Clark.
11—Frank McKenna.
12—James McCann.
13—John O'Brien.
14—Hong Chong.
15—Isaac Bierman.
16—James Farley.
Patrick McCarthy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of Lincoln Fire Insurance Company—Alfred Lauterbach. Franklin vs. Mason—Thomas F. Donnelly. Sanderson vs. Watson—John A. Straley. Jay vs. Youmans—Algernon S. Norton. Fay vs. Mulholland—William H. Heaton.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Bartlett—William C. Arnold. Matter of Warren E. Smith—Otto I. Wise.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Goodrich vs. Sanderson—Henry H. Man.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of Lincoln Fire Insurance Company—Andrew Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Arthur Hirshel vs. Emanuel A. Meyer—David J. Lees.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—Johnson, J.

Demurers:
457—Tiedgen vs. Miami Steamship Co.
General calendar:
423—Stevens vs. Boyle.
287—Hurst vs. Hurst.
370—Bullenkamp vs. Bullenkamp.
425—Melvin vs. City of Brooklyn.
262—Kissam vs. Nichols.
379—William B. Davenport, Public Adv. Soc. vs. White.
380—Same vs. same.
381—Same vs. same.
430—Congregation B'nai Jacob vs. Levy.
431—Stapf vs. Stapf.
432—Johnston vs. Grenier.
433—New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Co. vs. Shea.
433½—Smith vs. Smith.
434—Smith vs. Gear.
435—Rovenger vs. Goldstein.
436—Adler vs. Mulligan.
437—Barzilay vs. Stern.
438—McGroine vs. McGroine.
439—Riegel vs. the Eastern Brewing Co.
440—Beer vs. Moran.
441—Douglass vs. McCormack.
442—Nassau Trust Co. of Brooklyn vs. the Market & Fulton Bk.
443—Acker vs. the Friedman Doscher Co.
444—Kunemund, Jr., vs. Kunemund.
445—Reichert vs. Reichert.
446—Central Trust Co. of New York vs. Brooklyn & Brighton Beach R. R. Co.
447—Bungardt, by guardian, vs. Bungardt.
448—Sammis vs. the Erie Fire Ins. Co.
449—Prendergast vs. American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals et al.
450—Harrison vs. Obermeyer & Liebman Brewing Co.
452—Auer vs. Koch.
453—Flynn vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
454—Hendrickson vs. Hendrickson.
455—Frost vs. Worth.
456—Same vs. same.
458—Brittan vs. Fagan.
459—McNeely vs. Kings Co. El. R. R. Co. et al.
460—Flynn vs. Flynn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Part II.—Garretson, J.—Part III.—Dickey, J.—Part IV.—Hirschberg, J.—Part V.—Keogh, J.

3065—Eisoit vs. Abbe.
3090—Johnson vs. Lord.
3145—Mullen vs. Tyler.
1718—Monaghan vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2915—Moquin vs. Bennett.
3165—Doloff vs. Canal Forwarding Co.
3163—Winer vs. Nassau R. R.
3179—Bisbee vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3213—Kelly vs. Braumorth et al.
3216—Friday vs. Wiedkopf.
3234—Shanks vs. Stumpf.
5363—Schnabel vs. Schnabel.
3248—Hixford vs. Long Island R. R.
3250½—Belding vs. Smith et al.
3252—Flanagan vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
3291—Elliott vs. Wilson.
3297—Van Wagner vs. Long Island R. R.
3306—Taylor vs. Investment Corporation.
3307—Horohoe vs. B. H. R. R.
3310—Glynn vs. Irving Savings Institution.
3315—Lansing vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad.
3318—Davis vs. Supreme Lodge.
3326—Simpson vs. Third Av. R. R.
3327, 3328—McGovern vs. same.
3329—Hyland vs. same.
3337—Froeb vs. Phyfe et al.
3354—Hayes vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3355—Renwick vs. same.
3361—Perry vs. Flor.
3362—Osborn vs. Pickering.
2514—Enright vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2739½—Sheridan vs. Ochs.
2844—Orr vs. Atlas S. S. Co.
2798—Searles vs. Van Houten.
2799—Serro vs. Gutter.

The following causes will be held ready for Wednesday:

3710—Pashley vs. Long Island R. R.
3656—Stewart vs. Long Island R. R.
2259—Speckman vs. Boehm.
2373—Tudy vs. City of Brooklyn.
2537—Farcone vs. Schmand.
868—Schechtel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3425—Dean vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2331—Pauarella vs. Willis.
1506—Bauer vs. Lyons.
4334—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
861—Jones vs. Bristow.
2543—Milliken vs. B. H. R. R.
2322—Gorman vs. same.
2342—Jones vs. same.
2787—Biederbeck vs. Schweitzen.
2213—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly.
1289—Wolff et al. vs. Pucci.
2957—Henkey vs. B'klyn El. R. R.
2975—Tyler vs. Smith.
1975—Winter vs. Eldert et al.
2677—La Cost vs. Nassau R. R.
2884—Ciaramello vs. same.
2301—Bachrach vs. same.
2317—Schmutte vs. Smith et al.
947—Kelly vs. Blixt.
2885—Napier vs. City of Brooklyn.
2151—McPartland vs. McCue.
2596—Trent vs. Central Stamping Co.
3133—Tully vs. Phoenix Paper Co.
3368—Jacobs vs. Nassau R. R.
3372—Schott vs. Nassau R. R.
3378—Leiser vs. B. H. R. R.
3382—McGough vs. City of Brooklyn.
3383—Gregg vs. same.
3384—McNeill vs. Standard Oil Co.
3396—O'Donnell vs. B. H. R. R.
3405—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
3408—McCormick vs. Reiber et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

4161—Oquist vs. Nassau R. R.
3390—Seckels vs. Samilson.
2299—Plaut et al. vs. Brennecke et al.
3060—Kings Co. Baking Co. vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
1152—Nassau Bank vs. Stone.
1153—Same vs. same.
1154—Nassau Bank vs. Deary.
1155—Nassau Bank vs. Calder.
1157—Same vs. same.
1156—Nassau Bank vs. Robinson.
2790—Preiss vs. Panner.
1361—Sutherland vs. Un. Railway Co.
2241—Hickman vs. Nassau R. R.
2868—Stemmerman vs. Nassau R. R.
3421—Schauf vs. Koch.
3422—Busky vs. Childs.
3423—People vs. Webber et al.
3424—Richters vs. McDonald.
3426—McBride vs. Nassau R. R.
3427—Howard vs. Brooklyn Heights R.R. Co.
3429—Levy vs. Ely.
3430—Glynn vs. Tumalty.
3431—Hynard vs. Warner.
3433—Kerrigan vs. Whiting.
3435—Babs vs. Hitchings.
3436—Lohman vs. McLaughlin.
3438—Smith vs. Tomford.
3439—Dunning vs. Engert.
3443—McIntyre vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3444—Hassel vs. Wertmuller.
3445—Graham vs. Cauldwell.
3447—Weir vs. Marston et al.
3448—City of Brooklyn vs. Long Island R.R.
3450—Brennan vs. Met. St. R. R.
3451—Gibney vs. Koceman et al.
3455—Leonard vs. Jackman.
3456—Kahrs vs. Nassau R. R.
3457—Hoag vs. Schloss.
3458—Bauer vs. Masonic Life Association.
3459—Dereau vs. Nassau R. R. Co.
3460—Marsh vs. Nassau R. R.
3462—Beales vs. City of Brooklyn.
3463—Smeltzer vs. same.
3464—Ketcham vs. same.
3465—Dayton vs. same.
3466—Hoyer vs. Conklin et al.
3467—Porter vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3468—Shepherd vs. same.
3469—Minkowsky vs. O'Reilly.
3470—Heyerdahl vs. N. Y. & Cuba S. S. Co.
3471—Schapiro vs. Nassau R. R.
3472—Larger vs. Third Av. R. R.
3474—Jones vs. Collins.
3476—Matthews vs. Hinman.
3477—Hasbrouck vs. Knox.
3479—Kane vs. Hiebink.
3480—McDonald vs. Standard Oil Co.
3481—Weeks vs. Nassau R. R.
3482—Reed vs. Ramsdell.
3483—Johnson vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
3484—Phillips vs. same.
3486—Chinsano vs. same.
3487—Zollo vs. Brooklyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3488—Gallagher vs. Bkn. Heights R. R.
3489—Cooper vs. Nassau R. R.
3491—Harris vs. Levine et al.
3492—Same vs. same.
3493—Rogers vs. Nassau R. R.
3494—Sorenson vs. Pelham Hod Co.
3495—Jennings vs. Nassau R. R.
3496—Geffken vs. same.
3497—Medina vs. Azoy.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3497.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Room 7, County Court House.

451—O'Deay vs. Schwenck.
519—Gardiner vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
534—Lott vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
938—Casey vs. Davenport.
416—Wassberg vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
39—Bielenberg vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
475—Cardeza vs. Robert Smith and another.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.

John Larrasy, Louis G. Wolff, John McGowan, William Malloy, Charles Spellman, and Michael Wash.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Martin J. Delaney, Julia Kirsch, Anna L. Constantine, Hollis B. Jencks, Mary McCleary, Edward Rogers, Andrew E. Colson, and Karl Eckstain.

The accounting of Charles L. Woolsey.

The estate of Joel H. Stearns.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.

14—Will of Edward Kane.
26—Will of Adam Hudson.
20—Accounting of Joseph A. St. John.
27—Will of Susan M. Sparling.
25—Will of William Smith.
10—Will of John H. C. Knoblock.

Queens County Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Maddox, J.—Held at the St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.—Opens at 9:30 A. M.

28—Brendlinger vs. the L. I. Construction Co.
31—Huot vs. Reiss.
55—Dunn vs. N. Y. & Texas Steamship Co.
57—Caffrei vs. Straus.
58—Hickey vs. Enis.
61—Grace vs. the N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
63—Eisele vs. Quortrup.
64—Timberlake vs. Satterlee, Action No. 1.
65—Timberlake vs. Satterlee, Action No. 2.
70—Timberlake vs. Eder.
73—Peabody vs. Eder, Action No. 3.
74—Carll vs. the Village of Whitestone.
83—Peabody vs. Eder.
85—Rogers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
86—Morrell vs. Morrell.
87—McDermott vs. Balston.
89—Peabody vs. Eder, Action No. 2.
92—Shepard vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
93—Peabody vs. Piza, Action No. 2.
94—Peabody vs. Piza, Action No. 3.
95—Seaman vs. Van Wicklen.
96—Payne vs. Newman et al.
100—Sweeney vs. N. Y. and Queens Co. R. R.
101—Lunney vs. the L. I. R. R.
106—Weeks vs. Bauker, Jr.
107—Patten vs. Climax Quick Tanning Co.

NO EASTER LILIES IN A CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Stoddard Says They Are Injurious to Health.

The Rev. Dr. Edward L. Stoddard of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, has notified the members of his parish that the altar and chancel will not be decorated with lilies at Easter, as has been the custom in the church for many years. The congregation is therefore requested to omit the annual floral contribution.

Dr. Stoddard says that on several occasions the heavy perfume of the lilies has caused persons sitting near the chancel to faint. The choir also suffered severely. He noticed two years ago, he said, that the trouble alluded to only happened at Easter. When it occurred last Easter he made up his mind that when Easter came again there should be no lilies in the church. He thinks that religion will suffer no detriment, while the health of the congregation may be improved.

DETECTIVE SHOT BY PRISONER.

But the Officer Did Not Let His Assailant Escape.

Detective John Eckholdt of Deputy Chief Clayton's staff had a desperate fight with a prisoner early yesterday morning in Ridgewood, Borough of Queens.

On Sunday night there was a picnic in Kriner's Grove, Norman Avenue, Ridgewood. About midnight Detective Eckholdt heard the noise of a fight and then a shot. He ran to the grove and saw several men engaged in a struggle. Valentine Mixmer, a bricklayer of 104 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, appeared to be the ringleader, and the detective attempted to arrest him. Mixmer ran down Wyckoff Avenue, but Eckholdt soon caught up with him, and the fight followed.

Mixmer drew a revolver and shot at the detective, the bullet striking Eckholdt's finger and making an ugly wound. Notwithstanding his injury the detective continued the struggle, and his billy soon began to make itself felt. The bricklayer said "enough," and was led to the station.

Yesterday Mixmer was arraigned before Magistrate Connorton and locked up in default of $2,000 bail for examination.

A "DIVINE HEALER'S" FAILURE.

Death of Frederick Bennett at Mount Holly Causes Indignation.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 4.—Frederick Bennett, twenty-two years old, of this place, died to-day. He had been ill for three months, but no physician had been called to attend him. A "Divine healer" called on him frequently, but Bennett only grew worse.

There is considerable indignation among the residents here because of the death of Bennett without any attempt being made to save his life. The attention of the Burlington County Medical Society has been called to the matter, and it is likely that the association will take action, and that the Grand Jury will look into the matter.

Died at the Age of 105.

PATERSON, N. J., April 4.—Dinah Sutton, colored, who claimed to be 105 years old, died at her home, 12 Jay Street, this city, last night. For a long time she had been totally blind. Dinah often told people when spoken to about her early life that she was at one time engaged to the coachman of George Washington.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898,
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Absolute Sale, Without Reserve,
THE
HUNTINGTON TRACT,
CONSISTING OF
156 Choice and Valuable Lots,
LOCATED ON
138th, 139th, 140th, and 141st Streets,
AND
ST. ANN'S AVENUE,
23d Ward, New York City.

65 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years, at 5 per cent. interest. Titles guaranteed free of charge to each purchaser, by TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

The Second and Third Avenue Elevated Railroads bring passengers to 138th Street and Willis Avenue for one fare. The trolley cars which start at Eighth Avenue and 135th Street, (stations of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Roads, and also at 129th St. and Third Avenue,) pass in front of this property on 138th Street.

For book-maps, terms, and full particulars, apply to the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, New York City.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Passaic, N. J., 11 miles from New York on Erie Railway, residence with fourteen (14) rooms and all improvements; lot, 120x192; broad street; shaded; pleasant, respectable neighborhood; five minutes' walk from main depot; suitable for private family, boarding house, or can be fitted for two families; price, $12,000; rent, $650.00. Apply to any real estate agent in Passaic, or to DEWITT C. COWDREY, 216 Church St., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE
AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Large furnished house with water, gas, stable, and garden; about 10 acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; 10 minutes from Riverdale railroad station; about 30 minutes to Grand Central Depot.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city by elevated, cable, or surface railroads. Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb two blocks distant.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

CHOICE WEST SIDE HOUSES AND FLATS; all prices; great variety. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CHOICE APARTMENT
TO LET, UNFURNISHED.
One of the most desirable apartments in the well-known house,
247 FIFTH AVENUE,
IS FOR RENT; OCCUPANCY MAY 1ST.
For convenience of location, construction of building, arrangement of apartments, management, and service this house is unsurpassed by any apartment house in the country.
Moderate rent to the right party.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT,
247 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st; in excellent order; hardwood floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; shown 10-3. Owner resident.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

"THE FIFTH AVENUE."
1,037-38 FIFTH AVE., COR. 85TH ST.
Elegant apartments, 10 rooms and bath. Great inducements. Apply to
W. G. ROBERTS, Supt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Everett is detached from the Michigan April 2 and ordered to command the Mangrove.

Assistant Engineer C. K. Mallory is detached from the Brooklyn April 2 and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Lieut. W. A. Marshall is ordered as assistant to Commander H. Elmer April 2, and his unexpired leave is revoked.

Ensign R. McLean is detached from the Albatross April 2 and ordered to the Vermont.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. L. Young is detached from the Albatross April 2 and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Surgeon T. H. Streets is detached from the Naval Medical Examining Boards at New York April 2 and ordered with the Creole.

Ensign M. H. Signor is detached from duty with the Rodgers April 2 and ordered to the Rodgers April 2.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne is detached from duty with and ordered to the Rodgers April 2.

Assistant Engineer S. E. Moses is detached from the navy yard at Norfolk April 2 and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Saturn arrived at Brooklyn April 4.
Terror arrived at Key West April 2.
Newport arrived at Key West April 2.
Minneapolis arrived at Newport News April 2.
Josephine arrived at League Island April 3.
Monadnock arrived at Mare Island April 3.
Leyden arrived at Key West April 3.
Bancroft arrived at Boston April 4.
Mayflower arrived at Norfolk April 4.
Hudson arrived at Norfolk April 4.
Vesuvius sailed from Washington for Norfolk April 3.
Somers arrived at Weymouth April 4.
Oregon arrived at Callao April 4.
Montgomery arrived at Norfolk April 2.
Woodbury arrived at Norfolk April 2.
Vesuvius arrived at Norfolk April 4.

To Sue for Her Dower Right.

Ex-Judge Henry W. Scott of this city has been retained by Jessie Hatcher Dayton, the actress, to sue in the Supreme Court of Ohio for a partition of the real property of the late John C. English of Columbus, her father-in-law. Mrs. Dayton married John R. English in 1887, and after a stormy marital life separated from him several years later. He died suddenly in the Gilsey House here in 1893. She claims her dower right in his share of his father's estate, and says she is entitled to $50,000.

John Heeb Not Poisoned.

County Physician Converse yesterday made an autopsy in the case of John Heeb of 22 York Street, who died at the City Hospital, Jersey City, on Sunday morning, as was supposed from arsenical poisoning. He found that Heeb had died from alcoholism. There were no traces of arsenic in his system. It is now believed that Heeb was delirious when he told James McCormack at his home that arsenic had been given to him in a Cortlandt Street saloon.

The Jewish Alliance to Meet.

The Jewish Alliance will meet to-night at 8 o'clock at Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. An address will be made on "Heroism," followed by open discussion.

DUFFY CHOSEN COLONEL.

Cheers for Major Lynch When the Result of the 69th Regiment Election Was Announced.

Lieut. Col. Edward Duffy was elected Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night, but his name was hissed by a crowd of men in the main hall of the armory when the result of the election became known, and there were loud cheers for his principal opponent, Major Thomas F. Lynch. The Major was seized and carried through the hall on the shoulders of his friends. Not a cheer was heard for the new Colonel.

The election was by ballot, and the voting was, as is the rule, restricted to the twenty-six commissioned officers. The polls opened at 8:30 o'clock, and closed at 9:30. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, former Colonel of the regiment, presided, and was assisted by one of his aides, Major O'Donohue. Lieut. Col. Duffy received 14 votes, Major Lynch 8, and Major Spellman 4. When the result was announced the new Colonel arose and thanked the officers assembled for thus honoring him with their votes. He said that all the officers would be treated alike.

On leaving the room where the election took place the officers found that the main hall was packed with members of the regiment.

"Hurrah for Major Lynch!" cried a man in a group standing outside the room of Company K, which the Major once commanded. The hall rang with cheers from one end to the other.

"Hurrah for Duffy!" yelled a voice.

The cry was greeted with loud hisses, in which no cheers mingled.

Then Major Lynch was lifted upon the shoulders of some of Company K's men and was carried to the company's room.

The new Colonel and his followers withdrew to the Sinclair House in Broadway.

JERSEY JUSTICE EXPENSIVE.

The Grand Jury Complains of Extravagance in Hudson County.

The Hudson County Grand Jury, which was discharged yesterday by Judge Lippincott at Jersey City, made two presentments. The first was to the effect that the administration of justice in the county is too expensive, the cost having increased over 100 per cent. in twelve years. The presentment says that the increased cost is attributable to the fact that the county is saddled with expenses that should be borne by the municipalities.

The second presentment objects to the manner in which the Assessors discharge their duties. The greatest evil exists in Jersey City, where the rate varies, some property being assessed at double its value, while other property is only assessed at half its value.

MARVEL-STONE CASE DISMISSED.

Litigation Which Has Hung Fire for Several Years Ended.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, in Long Island City, yesterday dismissed the suit brought by William D. Marvel against the estate of the late George F. Stone and Robert L. S. Hall and Edward N. Hill for $3,000,000 damages growing out of the collapse of the firm of William D. Marvel & Co. and the Marvel Iron Company, Limited, which were formed in 1886 for the purpose of developing iron mines in Spain.

The suit, which has been hanging fire in the courts since the death of Mr. Stone, in 1894, came up for hearing last in January, but at the request of Mr. Marvel it was postponed, and yesterday when further delay was asked for by Marvel's attorney, Justice Maddox refused to consider it, and called the case for trial. As Marvel's attorney offered no appearance the case was dismissed, and the plaintiff was ordered to pay costs amounting to $1,000.

THE PRINCETON STOVE IN.

Tug Struck the Ferryboat, Tearing a Hole in Her Cabin.

The Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Princeton was in collision yesterday with the Standard Oil Company's tug Tea Rose. The Princeton was on her way from Desbrosses Street to her slip at Exchange Place, Jersey City, at 9:20 o'clock A. M.

Capt. L. M. Decker, who was in the pilot house, says he blew one whistle, signifying that he would go to the right, but, as he alleges, the Tea Rose kept on her course. She struck the Princeton on the port side just abaft the paddlebox, staving a big hole in the side of the men's cabin and tearing away the rear guard rail. There was great excitement among the few passengers on board, and in the rush to get out of the cabin two men were thrown down and slightly hurt.

Bernard Goldstein of 84 Mangin Street, this city, was prostrated by the shock. He was sent to the City Hospital. The damage to the Princeton is estimated at $400. The Tea Rose was not injured.

DIED AFTER EATING SHAD.

The Coroner's Physician Says It Was Not Ptomaine Poisoning.

Mrs. Kindleberger, wife of Dr. Kindleberger, a naval Director at Washington, died Sunday evening at the Hotel Gerard, West Forty-fourth Street, Dr. Davis of 153 West Forty-fourth Street attributing her death to exhaustion, heart failure, and ptomaine poisoning. She ate some shad for her dinner Friday evening, and complained of feeling ill a few hours later. She grew worse Sunday afternoon, and Dr. Davis was called in, but could do nothing, Mrs. Kindleberger dying at 8 o'clock. He thought death was superinduced by ptomaine poisoning from the shad she had eaten.

The Coroner's office was notified, and Dr. Williams, who called to make an autopsy on the body, found it unnecessary, as upon examination he declared that death had been caused by heart failure and acute indigestion. He issued a permit for the removal of the body, which was taken to Washington. Mrs. Kindleberger had been in the city only a few days on a visit. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Poor of Virginia.

POVERTY CAUSED HIS SUICIDE.

Druggist Merritt Writes He Was Betrayed and Robbed.

"Merry Santa Claus," as H. Edward Merritt, a sixty-year-old druggist of 1,202 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was called, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas. Poverty, brought about by those whom he trusted, had tired him of life. He lived the life of a recluse in a boarding house at 1,218 Bushwick Avenue, while his wife, who is said to be dangerously ill, is stopping with a relative of the name of Alexander Lee, in Pleasant Valley Station, near Mount Vernon.

Upon investigation a letter, which read as follows, was found under a bottle:

"I cannot stand this any longer; they have robbed me of everything, and I've trusted them as if they were my sons. When I came to New York two years ago I had plenty of money and friends. Now I have no money, no friends, and no hope. Gas and rum will do the rest."

Merritt undoubtedly referred in his letter to his agents, whom he had sent all over the country with a patent horse liniment. He was non-communicative and rarely spoke with his neighbors; for children, however, he always had a penny and a friendly word.

The Merchants' Excursion Rates.

Yesterday was the last day for merchants to return home at reduced rates from the third series of conventions held by the Merchants' Association of this city. The next series of conventions under the auspices of the association will be held from April 12 to April 18. Tickets for this series will be placed on sale on Friday, and will be sold until April 14. These tickets will be sold throughout what is known as the Trunk Line territory, and will be good returning until April 21.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

SIXTY DOLLARS MONTHLY, FURNISHED floor; private bath; modern residence; west side. Young Couple, Box 824, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON.—Special Easter excursion, three [illegible]

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our superb stock of New Pianos—Grand and Upright, encased in rare and beautiful woods in Artistic and Chaste Designs.

104,000 Pianos sold and in use since 1820.

SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES

Cash or Easy Payments.

A Large Stock of Pianos for Rent.

38 UNION SQUARE—WEST.

Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.

PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH

R. T. DUNLOP,

HOTEL IMPERIAL,

BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
NOW OPEN.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management. A. C. McCLELLAN.

THE RUDOLF.

On the beach front; capacity, 400; first-class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths; music in the palm room daily; evening concerts in the grotto café; dances Saturdays. C. R. MYERS, Proprietor.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $3.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

LINDEN HALL,

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Ky. Av., 100 feet from beach, steam heat; sun parlor; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—Foreign lady (diploma) wishes to give lessons in German, French, and Spanish at pupils' homes. Address L. G., 107 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH RED ASH AND Locust Mountain Coal at lowest Cash rates. Yards, cor. 87th St. & West End Av., 54th St. & 10th Av., 32d St. & 10th Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl in private family; best of reference. 607 Amsterdam Av., between 89th and 90th Sts.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By a couple; wife first-class Swedish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; man as useful; gentlemanly and willing; select references. Hellstrom, 419 3d Av.

COOK.—By a cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; creams, sherbits, and ices; is a good manager; country preferred; good reference. B. M., 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; understands meat and pastry; makes good soups; good baker; private family; city reference; city or country. Thornton, 843 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place a good English Protestant cook; two and one-half years' reference. Call Tuesday, between 12 and 3, 414 Madison Av.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best personal city reference; wages $20. S. Delenthy's bell, 587 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good plain cook; willing to help wash; reference. 231 East 56th St.; ring Pudner's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city references. A. F., Box 298, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman to cook and do plain washing; private family; city references. 184 West 19th St.

COOK—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; city references. S., Box 309, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city references. E. H., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out washing, ironing, and housecleaning by the day. 464 West 41st St.

DAY'S WORK.—To do washing or housecleaning by the day; reference. Mrs. Brady, 302 East 75th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—As resident governess by a well educated French lady; good musician; would take entire charge of children; city references. B. P., Box 61, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess; English and Spanish; entire charge of children; best references. Mademoiselle, 149 West 36th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a first-class kitchenmaid; city reference. J., Box 276, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Speaks French and German; would like to go traveling with a lady; good city reference. 14 East 62d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best personal references; wages from $22 up. Address, by letter, L., 990 6th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman; thoroughly competent; care infant from birth or baby under 2 years; invaluable for sick or delicate child; lived with some of the best New York families; highest city references. H. B., Box 41, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By young North of Ireland Protestant girl, lately landed, to take care of growing children and do sewing. 410 West 51st St., Winslow's bell.

NURSE.—By a reliable, middle-aged woman to take charge of infant; best city reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By first-class dressmaker in private family as seamstress and maid; best personal references. E., 1,519 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By Protestant girl as seamstress and assist with other light work. A. C., Box 303, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as good waitress; thoroughly competent; in small family; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; 18 months last employer. Address, by letter only, B. M., 224 West 19th St.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; take man's place; best city references; wages $25. M., Box 337, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER or OFFICE WORKER.—Not afraid of long hours. Address Earnest, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady going abroad would like to find a situation for her English butler, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Butler, Box 268, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—Lady going to country wishes to find situation for butler; highly recommended. 39 East 64th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By single man as butler or valet; thirty-four; neat; best personal city recommendations. Care Bailey, 238 East 37th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Japanese in private family; good reference. H. I. Box 196 Times.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, with nine years' reference from last employer; not afraid of work; city or country. A. B., care of Quimby & Co., 5th Av. and 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness; excellent rider, driver; willing and obliging; references. R. B., 75 West 9th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and GENERALLY Useful Man.—Highest references; terms moderate; country preferred; state terms. W. R. Cullen, 179 Richard St., Brooklyn.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend an experienced and responsible gardener; married; small family; thoroughly understands flowers, vegetables; can take entire charge of gentleman's place. C. M., Box 153, Times Office.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's place; greenhouses, vegetables, fruits, and shrubbery; thorough farmer; fourteen years in present place. M. K., care of Alexis McConnell, 546 5th Av.

GARDENER.—By single man; sober, honest, and reliable; understands all about fruit raising, forcing under hot and cold glasses; has the best of reference from last employer. G. L., Box 198, Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—By young Swiss as second man or single-handed. Call Wednesday at present employer's, 17 West 38th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Milk, care horse, plain garden, lawn, and drives; handy; references. E. M., 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—First-class chambermaid at once; best references. 139 Madison Av.

WANTED—A first-class German cook, in a private family. 1,384 3d Av.

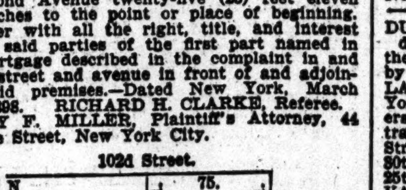
HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—WALTER F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against KARL M. WALLACH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the thirteenth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point where the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street intersects the westerly line of Second Avenue, thence running westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street seventy-five (75) feet, thence running southerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches, thence running easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said parties of the first part named in the mortgage described in the complaint in and to the street and avenue in front of and adjoining said premises.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898. RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



No. 1983 Second Ave.

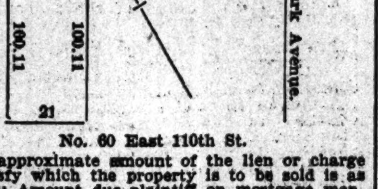
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,097.15, (exclusive of costs,) with interest from February 18th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,072.65, with interest to be added.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
mh22-2aw3wT&F&ap13

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—GUSTAV FALK, plaintiff, v. JAMES W. KETCHAM, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-four feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, and thence easterly along said street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898. DONALD McLEAN, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, known as Number 60 East 110th Street.



No. 60 East 110th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is as follows: Amount due plaintiff on mortgage mentioned in the complaint, $10,358.83, with interest thereon from March 22d, 1898; costs and allowance, $348; expenses of sale, about $150; annual taxes for 1896, $160.50, with interest; annual taxes for 1897, $157.50, with interest; water rates for 1896, $25.85, with interest; water rates for 1897, $25.85, with interest. The above amounts are stated approximately pursuant to Rule 14 of the Supreme Court, First Department.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898.
DONALD McLEAN, Referee.
m29-2aw3wT&F&a19

LEGAL NOTICES.

EVANS & HECHLER.—The people of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of EVANS & HECHLER, (Phoenix Machine Works,) send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part One, thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Max D. Josephson, as assignee of above-named Evans & Hechler, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the said Court, this 4th day of April, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk. [Seal.]
HYMAN & GOLDMAN, Att'ys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap5-1aw6wTu&My17

BREWSTER, JAMES B., & CO.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES B. BREWSTER & CO., (Reorganized,) incorporated, lately doing business at 811 to 819 West 43d Street, in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said James B. Brewster & Co., (Reorganized,) for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.
SHERMAN EVARTS, Assignee.
WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c.
HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-1aw6mTu

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Strete, New York City. o26-1aw6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-1aw6mTu

A New Hampshire housekeeper was troubled for several years with biliousness, which often developed into even more serious symptoms. She consulted local physicians, but found their prescriptions gave her little relief. Her son, who had learned the value of Ripans Tabules through the advice of a friend, naturally recommended his favorite remedy to his mother and gave her three bottles of the Tabules. To her great surprise they helped her very much and having continued using them, she now finds, for the first time in five years, she is actually well.

[illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor. No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-1aw6mTu

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-1aw6mTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

VIA

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.,

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SHORT TRIP AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.

EXPRESS STEAMSHIPS OF THE

OLD DOMINION LINE

PERFORM DAILY SERVICE.

THROUGH TICKETS RETURNING FROM WASHINGTON BY RAIL OR WATER.

For full information apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26, North River, New York.
Telephone No. 1580 Franklin.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice President and Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, April 6,	Noon	Teutonic, May 4,	Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13,	Noon	Britannic, May 11,	Noon
Majestic, Apr. 20,	Noon	Majestic, May 18,	Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27,	Noon	Germanic, May 25,	Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38, N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)

Sailing at 10 A. M. as follows:

From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Bretagne.....April 9	La Normandie...April 30
La Gascogne.....April 16	La Bourgogne.....May 7
La Navarre.......April 23	La Touraine.......May 14

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE,

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, April 9, 8 AM	Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM
Etruria, April 16, 10 AM	Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM
Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM	Lucania, May 7, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.

ROTTERDAM,

Sailing Sat., April 9, 10 A. M.

S. S. OBDAM......Saturday, April 16, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Boadicea.........April 9	Winifreda.........April 23
Alexandra........April 16	Victoria.............May 7

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music, Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.

MANITOBA..........................April 9

For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.

F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU, via Honolulu..................April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu...............May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC.................................May 28, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 18, June 20, Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA...May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**

WARRIMOO, May 5. AORANGI, June 2

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Comanche, Wed., Apr. 6 *Seminole Tues., Apr. 12
Algonquin, Sat., Apr. 9 Iroquois Wed., Apr. 13
*Steamer April 12, for Jacksonville direct.

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

Descriptive literature free upon application.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM	Kai. W. d. G. May 10, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse...Tues., Apr. 12, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Saale, Sat. Apr. 16, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse..........Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
H. H. Meier.....................Thurs., April 21, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Aller...Apl. 16, 10 AM	Fulda.....May 7, 10 AM
Werra...Apl. 23, 10 AM	Ems.......May 14, 10 AM
Kai. W. II. Apr. 30 10 AM	Aller...May 21, 10 A. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM	A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM	Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM	Pennsylv'a, May 14, Noon
Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM	Palatia.....May 21, 4 PM

First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS...........April 6	ST. LOUIS...........April 27
PARIS................April 13	NEW YORK...........May 4
ST. PAUL............April 20	ST. PAUL............May 11

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

NOORDLAND....April 6	KENSINGTON..April 20
FRIESLAND.....April 13	WEST'NLAND.April 27

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS

LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P.M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3.25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *3:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, ††:55 *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30, A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:20, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:20, 12:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:30, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:00 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 108 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CHARTER CELEBRATION

General Committee Decides to Postpone It Indefinitely Owing to Spanish Crisis.

"TIM" CAMPBELL VOTES "NO"

He Asks What Evidence There Is that the United States Is in a State of War, and Is Answered with a Laugh.

The present unsettled state of the controversy between the United States and Spain is responsible for the indefinite postponement of the celebration of Charter Day and the birth of the Greater New York on May 4 and 5, the General Committee, at a special meeting held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, deciding with only one dissenting vote that under the present conditions it would be inopportune and unwise.

The meeting was called to order by W. D'H. Washington, the Chairman, after which Robert B. Roosevelt arose and said that he wished to submit a set of resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, The proposed celebration of New York's Charter Day has met with the warmest and heartiest response; the Legislature of the State and its Governor have designated the day as a legal holiday; citizens, prominent in every walk of life, readily accepted appointment as members of the Citizens' Committee and of the Mayor's Committee; the press, with entire unanimity, gave encouragement; the people of the great metropolis have eagerly anticipated the celebration; sister cities have extended their congratulations and promised hearty co-operation; the great military, civic, and labor organizations were prepared to join in the proposed pageant; individual purses have been generously opened, furnishing subscriptions to an extent that insures adequate financial aid; but, however satisfactory is the public interest manifested in the celebration, it is clear that it is overshadowed, as it should be, by pending matters of serious moment affecting us Nationally and internationally;

Whereas, Until it shall have been definitely determined whether the nation shall be at peace or whether it shall be embroiled in war, and until the important and vexed questions affecting Cuba shall have been fully solved to the satisfaction of the American people, it would manifestly be unwise, and certainly not in accordance with the dictates of good taste or sound judgment, to proceed with any municipal festivities, however interesting the occasion, to commemorate which they are given; therefore be it

Resolved, That the celebration of Charter Day, heretofore arranged to take place on May 4 next, be deferred; that the Executive Committee be clothed with power to determine hereafter, at such time as to them shall appear proper, the date when the meeting of the Committee on Celebration shall again take place for the purpose of definitely arranging the date and method of the deferred celebration; that it is the sense of this committee that prior to its resumption of work for the celebration the Honorary President, the Chairman, and Vice Chairman, who constituted the committee which appointed all committees, be empowered to reorganize the various committees; that the executive officers be directed to pay all indebtedness of the committee to date, and that no further indebtedness be created; that the balance of the funds to the credit of this committee remaining after such payment be left with the Treasurer of the committee, either for use at such deferred celebration or for proportionate redistribution to the subscribers of such funds as to the Executive Committee shall seem proper.

Jollification Out of Place.

After Mr. Roosevelt had read the resolutions, he said that owing to the present troubles, which he hoped would have a peaceful solution, although it did not at present seem probable, a period of jollifications, banquets, balls, and parties would be out of place and unworthy of the occasion.

Thomas W. Pittman said that he heartily seconded Mr. Roosevelt's resolution, but hoped that all outstanding debts would be honorably paid, and if it was finally decided to have no celebration that the surplus remaining he thought should be distributed pro rata among those who had contributed to the movement.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer asked if May 4, which had been declared a legal holiday, should not be taken into consideration, and while there was no time to arrange a great celebration, he thought something should be done, as the banks and all business houses would be closed. He therefore offered the following amendment to Mr. Roosevelt's resolutions:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be empowered and authorized to take the legal holiday into consideration and do what is necessary to carry out the intent of the same.

The amendment was unanimously carried.

Mr. Campbell Arrives.

Just as Mr. Washington was about to put Mr. Roosevelt's resolution to a vote Timothy J. Campbell, who had arrived late, arose and said that he would like to ask the "distinguished gentleman," referring to Mr. Roosevelt, what his resolution was about, and Secretary Garnett was ordered to read the resolution for his edification, which was done. As Mr. Campbell seemed unable to grasp fully the reason for such a measure, Mr. Garnett was asked to read the preambles, which fully cleared up all Mr. Campbell's doubts on the question, and he arose to address the meeting.

"Very true," he said, "very true, but what evidence have we that we are in a state of war. [Laughter.] I thought, perhaps, the trouble was a financial one, and I want to say right here that while I haven't got as much money as I used to have, I am one citizen willing to celebrate, and I will write my check for $100 to-night, and let four hundred and ninety-nine other patriotic citizens do likewise, [Mr. Campbell had worked himself into a high state of righteous indignation by this time,] and then we won't have to ask the Common Council or anybody else for funds to carry on the celebration. Well, I remember," he thundered, "how, when I used to represent this State in Congress I used to say New York City is New York State, and New York State is the United States!

Anxious About Shame's Blush.

"But," he continued, his voice quivering with emotion and full of reproach, "oh, shame, where is thy blush! You go all over the country, telling every one what a grand city this is, the imperial city of the Empire State, but [hissing the words between his teeth] you haven't got the courage to put up the $50,000 that is needed to insure the grand celebration of the birth of the greatest city in the world. I don't think we are going to have war, and I want to say right here, let us either drop the idea, once for all, or let us carry it through, subscribe the money that is needed, and hold the celebration, which will bring thousands upon thousands of dollars to New York."

Mr. Campbell then sat down, overcome with his emotion, and out of breath, and waited for the applause to come. It failed to arrive.

Mr. Washington then said that even if the committee had the wealth of the Indies at its disposal it would certainly not be appropriate to hold the celebration, and asked all who were in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's resolutions to say "Aye." After a loud chorus of "ayes," Mr. Washington asked all opposed to say "No," and, while the committeemen sat with bated breath, Mr. Campbell, spectre-like, arose from his chair and in sepulchral tones said:

"Mr. Chairman, I, solitary and alone, vote no."

The meeting was then adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

CITY DEBT LIMIT QUESTION.

Ex-Mayor Strong and His Associates Not Worried by Threats of Indictment.

None of Mayor Strong's Board of Estimate and Apportionment were much alarmed at Mr. Croker's statement that their reckless handling of the city's finances had rendered them liable to indictment. The ex-Mayor laughed when the statement was repeated to him.

"Did Mr. Croker say that?" he asked. "Well, well, that's too bad, but I guess we can stand it. I for one am ready at any time to face the music and prepared to take any punishment that may be inflicted, if I am found guilty."

Supreme Court Justice Scott, who was Corporation Counsel under the last administration, did not care to discuss the matter, and E. P. Barker, who was President of the Department of Taxes, was equally reticent. Ex-Controller Fitch said he considered it a mistake to believe that the city's debt limit was exceeded.

"I must decline," he said, "to talk of the matter further. I can see no end to be served in a verbal controversy with Mr. Croker. He is in power to-day as the result of a fair election, and, as far as I am concerned, he is at liberty to use that power as he deems best."

Controller Coler yesterday authorized the statement that $20,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the amount by which the debt limit of the city has been exceeded.

The general impression among the friends of the last administration is that there are no real grounds for the talk of the city's poverty. They expect to find counted as bonded indebtedness in the statement to be issued by the Controller's experts the full cost of every improvement projected by Mayor Strong, whether work was begun on it or not. In that way it will be easy to make up $20,000,000, and the sum could be increased by counting in the new Concourse, several small parks, and like plans which were approved but for which contracts were not awarded. In that manner bonds which in the regular course would not be issued for several years can be classed as part of the city debt.

If the statement can be sufficiently strong to bear the scrutiny of the courts it will be made, it is said, the pretext for breaking the contracts given out by the last administration, and thus making an opportunity for the Tammany contractors to get the inside track when the contracts are advertised again, after the next assessment shall have raised valuations sufficiently to extinguish what will, with the contracts abrogated, be left of the debt in excess of the Constitutional limit.

Extra Allowance for Services.

Justice Werner, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted an extra allowance of $7,500 each to City Court Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer, Register Isaac Fromme, and Benjamin Perkins in addition to taxable fees allowed by statute for their services as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to acquire title to Edgecombe Road from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to Tenth Avenue, opposite One Hundred and Seventieth Street. The services for which the allowance is made are stated to have extended over a period of nearly four years, and the Commissioners have held 235 meetings, not including inspections of lands and buildings. There were sixty-four parcels of property taken, and the total of pieces assessed for benefit were 1,245. The total amount of awards was $463,642.

No Writ for ex-Coroner Tuthill.

Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application of ex-Coroner Tuthill for a writ of mandamus directing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate a sum for the payment of his salary and that of his subordinates, holding that Dr. Tuthill had an adequate remedy at law.

LEGAL NOTES.

Power of Removal Under Charter.—Justice Freedman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, denied the application of Frank K. Bowers for a mandamus to compel William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, to reinstate him as foreman of Company 6, Department of Water Supply. Bowers, who was appointed foreman of repairs under the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department in May, 1896, at $5 a day and $2.25 a day for a horse and wagon, was assigned to the same position in the Department of Water Supply, as constituted by the new charter. He was discharged on the 4th of last January, without charges being preferred and without a hearing. The difficulty with the contention of Bowers, that his removal was illegal because made without cause, and not for the purpose of abolishing an unnecessary position, was, Justice Freedman said, that the provision in that respect applied only to employes who before the consolidation could be removed only for cause. At the time of the removal of Bowers authority was conferred upon the head of every department and every other officer having power to appoint, to remove at pleasure every subordinate appointed or employed whose term of employment was not specially protected by some statutory provision. Inasmuch as he did not stand protected by some special provision or rule of law, it was competent for the Commissioner of Water Supply to remove him without any cause whatever and without abolishing the position held by him as an unnecessary one, as he was not an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the war of the rebellion, or an honorably discharged fireman, or regular clerk or head of any bureau in any department of the municipality. Any subsequent change in the law could not be considered.

⁂

When a Bicycle Is Not an Article of Necessity.—Mary Rice, nearly two years ago, she being then seventeen years old, and employed as a servant in a family in Syracuse, purchased a bicycle from William A. Butler for $45, of which she paid $15 down, and agreed to pay the remainder in weekly installments of $1.25, the title to the wheel to remain in the vendor until the purchase price should be fully paid, with the right to take and sell the machine in case it was not kept in good repair, or in case the stipulated weekly payments were not made. After having had the wheel three months the girl returned it, asserting that she had been defrauded, and demanded the repayment of $26.25, the total aggregate of her payments. Mr. Butler took the wheel, but refused to return the money, asserting that the use of the wheel was worth more than the sum paid, and that it had been damaged by use to the extent of $15. The girl's suit, by guardian, against Butler in the Municipal Court of Syracuse to recover this money was dismissed, and the judgment was affirmed by the County Court, but the Fourth Appellate Division directed a reversal. Justice Follett, giving the opinion, held that a bicycle was not an article of necessity for a girl of that age, who was working as a servant, and living with her employer, and she might rescind the conditional executory contract for its sale and recover the payments she had made without any deduction being made for the use of the machine, or for damages which had been occasioned to it by such use. Justice Adams gave a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Ward concurred, saying the real question was whether the plaintiff could avail herself of her infancy to perpetrate a wrong upon the defendant. "There is one principle," Justice Adams said, "especially applicable to the facts of this case, which has received very general recognition, and which, as stated by so eminent an authority as Chancellor Kent, is this: 'If an infant pays money on his contract and enjoys the benefit of it, and then avoids it when he comes of age, he cannot recover back the consideration paid.'"

⁂

Proof of Good Character in Slander Suit.—The judgment obtained by Ida L. White, on a verdict for $2,500, in her suit in Monroe County to recover damages from Thomas W. Newcomb for an alleged slander, uttered on two occasions, has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division because of the improper admission of testimony on the part of the plaintiff, and because the verdict was for excessive damages. The plaintiff was an unmarried woman, doing business in Rochester in the manufacture of infants' shoes. The defendant was in the same business, and she had worked for him at first, but finally decided to go into business herself. Difficulties arose, and defendant became angry at her, charged her with stealing his lasts and patterns, and with taking a list of his customers, and finally charged her with unchastity. No evidence was given to show the truth of these charges, while a number of good witnesses testified to plaintiff's good character and behavior. Justice Follett, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, held that when, in an action for slander imputing unchastity to an unmarried female, an issue was raised as to the character of the plaintiff, she may prove, as part of her case, that by the speech of people, her reputation is good. Justice Ward, in a dissenting opinion, said he doubted whether a case could be found in the books where a verdict of this size in such a case of assault upon a woman's chastity and honor, had been disturbed.

⁂

Unequal Assessment Against Railroad.—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was assessed at $356,400 upon its 105 acres of realty in the town of Schuyler, Herkimer County, in 1897. Complaint was made before Arthur Budlong and others, the Assessors, last August, that the assessment was unequal, and made at a higher proportionate valuation than was placed on the other property assessed upon the same roll, and a reduction which was asked was refused. Then the company petitioned to the Supreme Court, under the tax law of 1896, for a writ of certiorari to review the alleged erroneous assessment, stating that the valuation placed by the Assessors upon the relator's property was 95 per cent. of its full value, while the valuation placed upon all other property in the town was only 50 per cent. of its full value. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed an order of the Special Term, which dismissed the writ because it did not specify the instances in which the alleged inequality existed, and its extent. The Court held, by Justice Follett, that the facts stated, if true, entitled the relator to relief, and that where the allegations of the petition and writ were indefinite, the remedy of the defendant was to move, before filing their return, to have them made more definite and certain.

THE CITY WORKS SCANDAL

F. Milne, a Minor Member of the Alleged Ring, Pleads Guilty to the Indictments Against Him.

HE SAYS HE OBEYED ORDERS

When Told by His Superiors to "O K" Bills He Did So—His Counsel Says He Was a Scapegoat.

One of the City Works ring in Brooklyn pleaded guilty yesterday. He was one of the minor members, but his course has spread panic among the other members of the ring. The question which every one was asking yesterday was "Who next?"

Frederick Milne, who under the Wurster administration was an Inspector in the Water Purveyor's office, appeared in the County Court yesterday immediately after the impaneling of the April Grand Jury, which is to investigate the pond-cleaning scandal and probably many others. He was accompanied by District Attorney Marean, Chief Clerk Walkley, Assistant District Attorney Clarke, and Mirabeau L. Towns, his lawyer. Judge Bird asked the District Attorney what his business was, and Mr. Clarke called Milne to the bar.

"If your Honor please," said Mr. Towns, "in behalf of Mr. Milne I plead guilty to a misdemeanor in willfully omitting and neglecting his duty not to consent or connive at the audit of a bill mentioned in the indictment, and to each indictment I submit this plea. I wish to say in his behalf that he has made this plea without any understanding with any one and without any hope of reward or mitigation of punishment. I might urge that he is a young man with a family, inexperienced in resisting the wiles and allurements of dishonest people, but I make my request for mercy only on the ground that he has taken the earliest opportunity to make full reparation, so far as he can.

Ready to Testify When Wanted.

"His plea must have a great moral effect upon those who stand accused of similar offenses, and is a powerful aid to the District Attorney's office and the administration of justice. What he did was not as an engineer, but as a mere Inspector. The bills which he passed for audit had been previously sent to the Auditor without his signature, and he only signed them after he was told to do so by his superiors. Mr. Milne will remain here, ready to testifyi on any and all occasions when he may be called upon."

"Do you know what this plea means?" said Judge Hurd, gravely, to the young prisoner. "Do you know that the penalty is one year's imprisonment or a fine of $500?"

"I do," said Milne.

"I ask your Honor to impose the lightest sentence possible," said Mr. Towns.

Judge Hurd said he would announce his decision on Wednesday. Mr. Milne refused to talk to reporters, and Assistant District Attorney Clarke would only say: "Conscience is making witnesses." But Mr. Towns made the following statement:

"When I investigated this matter I became satisfied that the principals in the crime were trying to make this young man a scapegoat. They wanted to saddle him with the responsibility, pleading that they would not have done these things but for his 'O. K.' I did not wish this young and inexperienced man to become a scapegoat for craftier men. There was but one course, and he has followed it."

A Carefully Arranged Scheme.

Mr. Towns also made the surprising statement that Milne placed his "O. K." on the bills while intoxicated, and that he had been deliberately made drunk for the purpose. "If there was a scheme," he said, "the schemers, from the beginning, carefully arranged matters so that in case of discovery the subordinates would bear the blame. I have most carefully investigated this matter, and I know what I am talking about."

There are three indictments against Milne. It is already rumored that another of the ring is wavering. No one knows what will happen next, and the fact that one man was likely to break down was evidently suspected, for a number of politicians were in the courtroom before Milne entered, all wearing an air of expectancy.

The April Grand Jury, sworn in yesterday, will have before it matters of as grave importance as those which were disposed of by its predecessor. It is made up of intelligent and substantial citizens, and consists mainly of merchants and real estate men. There are two brokers and an artist. The foreman is James P. Hefferman, a manufacturer, of 185 Madison Street. The first business before this jury will probably be Michael J. Dady's pond-cleaning contracts and his relations with City Works Commissioner Willis.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

Charles Stewart Smith Is Expected on Thursday, and Progress Is Then Hoped For.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet Thursday afternoon, when it is expected that Charles Stewart Smith, whose absence abroad has made the board dependent upon the willingness of the Mayor or the Controller to attend and take part in its meetings, will be present. The Controller, who has attended several of the meetings of the board and has heretofore declined to vote on the proposed franchises to the Manhattan Railway Company, on the ground that he was not sufficiently familiar with their scope to act intelligently, may be ready by Thursday to express himself. At any rate, with the return of Mr. Smith, it is not thought that there will be much further delay in disposing of the Manhattan franchises and clearing the way for action with regard to the underground road.

The draft of a form of contract for building, equipping, and operating this road was submitted last week to the Corporation Counsel, with a request that he examine and approve it as speedily as possible, and it is hoped to hear from him at this week's meeting. The next step of the board, after the approval of this form of contract, will be the preparation of the advertisement for bidders.

Regarding a rumor that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company would again appear as a bidder for the contract to build the underground road, Secretary Delafield said yesterday that the Metropolitan Company had given no notice of such an intention and that he knew of no reason to expect to hear from the company at this time.

TROLLEY LINEMAN KILLED.

Was Struck by an Engine of the Brooklyn Elevated Road.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, at the corner of Adams and Concord Streets. Thomas Sweeney, a trolley lineman of the Nassau Road, who was repairing the trolley feed wires, and had his head above the elevated railroad ties, was struck by a train and killed. Sweeney's death seems to have been the result of his interest in his work. He had been warned repeatedly by his fellow-workmen, but did not heed them.

At 11:30 A. M., Sweeney was sitting with his head just above the ties. He was pulling a feed wire which was fastened to a cleat to the iron work of the sub-structure. William McEvoy was behind him, hauling on the same rope. Engine No. 100, going from the Brooklyn Bridge to Bay Ridge, was coming along the tracks, and McEvoy saw it and shouted "Look out!" At the same time he ducked his head and dropped below the track, but Sweeney was so much interested in his work that he apparently did not hear the cry nor the train. His back was turned to the oncoming engine. The next moment the engine struck him on the left side of the head. He hung there, dying, for two minutes, before his horrified associates could release him.

Sweeney came to Brooklyn from Chicago ten days ago, and had recently buried his wife and mother. His position with the Nassau Company was secured on Friday last. He leaves a young daughter.

The engineer, Frank G. Isenberg, was entirely ignorant that he had killed a man until arrested at Bay Ridge. When he learned the news he was utterly prostrated. He was held at the Adams Street Court.

METHODISTS IN SESSION.

The New York Conference Continues Its Ninety-ninth Session at the Metropolitan Temple.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church continued its ninety-ninth session yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Temple. Bishop John F. Hurst presided. The Inquiry Committee reported favorably upon the following young men for admission on probation into the conference: George W. Grinton, George A. MacDonald, Colin T. Cooper, Herbert Hassard, John H. Windeler, George W. Rice, W. F. Atterson, R. B. Coons, F. C. Harding, John P. Taylor, W. B. Tower, U. G. Warren, and G. M. Cranston.

E. S. Osbon, R. M. Travis, and J. S. McLean were elected to fill vacancies on the Board of Trustees of the conference. It was voted to request the Board of Bishops to assign Bishop McCabe to preside at the conference to be held next year at Newburg.

The Committee on Sabbath Observance recommended the following expression, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this conference earnestly recommends that each church within its borders, at some regular service, either on the Sabbath or at a midweek meeting in the succeeding month of May, shall consider the vital question of Sabbath observance, and the work of the American Sabbath Union, and that an offering be made, the proceedings to be sent to the Treasurer of the American Sabbath Union, Col. A. S. Bacon, 34 Wall Street.

Among the speakers of the morning was the Rev. Dr. Bradford P. Raymond, President of Wesleyan University. Dr. Raymond urged the higher education of theological students to arm them against the scholarly skeptical criticism of the day.

A memorial service for deceased members of the conference was conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. K. Sanford, Superintendent of the Five Points Mission.

In the evening the Metropolitan Temple was crowded with Methodists observing the twenty-first anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The assignments of the ministers will be announced to-day.

New York East Conference.

The New York East Conference was continued yesterday in the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. George L. Thompson moved that the Committee on Conference Boundaries be instructed to oppose any disturbance of the territorial divisions of the New York East Conference, but this motion was tabled. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, announced that the society's debt was at a lower point than at any time since 1892, and was sure to be wiped out.

DR. BRIGGS TO MAKE A CHANGE.

He Is to be Ordained as Deacon in the Priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, Professor of Biblical Theology at Union Seminary, Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, has intimated to Bishop Potter of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York his desire to be ordained a Deacon in the priesthood of that communion, and it is said that this will be done at the Trinity ordinations in June. Prof. Briggs has also sent his resignation to the Stated Clerk of the New York Presbytery, of which body he is now a member in regular standing, although formally suspended from exercising the functions of a Presbyterian minister.

The fact that Prof. Briggs has once been ordained as a Presbyterian will not be taken account of by the Episcopal Church, which will require him to begin as if he were a layman, namely, to be ordained a Deacon, and remain such for one year before being advanced to the priesthood.

Dr. Briggs was suspended by the Presbyterian General Assembly of 1893, which met in Washington, upon the report of a committee which declared that "Charles A. Briggs has uttered, taught, and propagated views, doctrines, and teachings contrary to Scripture, to the Westminster Confession, and his own ordination vows." The General Assembly suspended Dr. Briggs "until such time as he shall give satisfactory evidence of repentence."

Efforts have been made to get this suspension removed, the leader in the effort being the Rev. Dr. Hiram C. Haydn of the First Church, Cleveland. Had not Prof. Briggs taken this present course, it is probable that the matter of removing the suspension would have come up in the approaching General Assembly next month.

THE CASE OF DR. CLEAVELAND.

A New Indictment Substituted for the First One Which Was Found Against Him.

It came to light yesterday that a new indictment superseding the first against Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland, charged with manslaughter, was found by the Grand Jury last Thursday. The new indictment charges the same offense as did the first, but is worded differently. It was found for the reason that the first indictment was defective, or supposed to be, owing to an oversight on the part of the District Attorney's office. When making his motion to quash the first indictment a few days ago, Bartow S. Weeks called attention to the fact that the indictment did not bear the signatures of either the druggist who compounded the medicine given to the child whom the defendant is accused of killing, or of the child's father, James L. Carhart, who carried the medicine from the drug store. Assistant District Attorney Townsend, who has charge of the case, profited by Mr. Weeks's statement, and caused the omission of the names to be rectified. In what other particulars the new indictment differs from the first could not be learned yesterday for the reason that the contents of the former were kept secret.

Mrs. James L. Carhart said yesterday to a reporter that Bessie Pike, the woman who nursed Mrs. Carhart's child while it was ill, had destroyed important records in the case. This statement the woman denies.

"The woman was sent to my house by Dr. Cleaveland," said Mrs. Carhart, "and, although I did not want her, he insisted on her staying. She promised that she would testify against Dr. Cleaveland, but since his arrest she has been employed by him at his home. Now she is going to Europe, so I don't suppose she will testify at all."

The Pike woman made a deposition yesterday to the effect that she was going to Europe, but would be back by May 30. As the case will not be placed on trial until after that date, the District Attorney's office and the defendant's counsel decided to let her go.

MRS. CARRINGTON IMPROVING.

Her Physicians Believe She Will Recover—To Arraign Hill To-day.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carrington of 158 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, who was shot by her husband, Albert B. Carrington, on Saturday night, was much improved yesterday, and it was said at the Homeopathic Hospital that she would probably recover. When she was first brought to the hospital it was thought she would die.

William P. Byrnes, who was shot in the neck, will be able to leave the hospital in a day or two. Charles Hill, who is now in Raymond Street Jail, will be arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court to-day on a charge of homicide.

CHURCHILL IS IN CHARLESTON.

The ex-Consul's Letter to His Wife Shows Mental Incompetency.

It was definitely made known yesterday that William Churchill, the missing ex-United States Consul General at Samoa, who left his home at 168 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, a week ago, has been located at Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Churchill on Saturday received a letter from her husband and showed it to the police of the Clymer Street Station, to whom the disappearance was reported.

Mrs. Churchill first denied having received the letter, but admitted yesterday that she received it on Saturday, and that at the request of friends she kept it a secret. Churchill wrote that he was compelled to take flight, as the people whose secret he possessed were hounding him. The tenor of the letter seemed to show that his mind is dranged.

Two Columbia Classes Censured.

At a meeting of the University Council of Columbia University, a few days ago, President Low's attention was called to the fact that students of the freshman and sophomore classes had been attracting attention by riotous behavior on the street. Accordingly every member of the two classes received yesterday a letter from President Low appealing to them to take more care to preserve the good name of the university.

Ladies' Suits.

Serge Suit, with fly-front coat,—lined throughout with silk,
$18.00

Dress of Serge, with tight-fitting coat, and silk drop skirt,
$25.00

Gown of Covert Cloth,—Paquin skirt,—fly-front coat,—lined throughout with silk,
$28.00

Dress of Ladies' Cloth, with blazer coat and Paquin skirt or of Covert Cloth with fly-front coat and flounce skirt,—lined throughout with silk,
$32.00

Separate Skirts of Taffetas Silk,—flounce skirt trimmed with velvet, and 8 ruffled skirt,
$20.00 and $24.00

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

OVATION TO MRS. BOOTH

Big Demonstration at Anniversary Gathering of the Volunteers of America.

GLAD TO RESUME HER WORK

Commander Ballington Booth Receives Over $1,000 on Appeal for Contributions—Great Enthusiasm Evoked by Patriotic Songs.

The anniversary gathering of the Volunteers of America at Carnegie Music Hall last night took on something of the nature of a jubilee meeting, because of the first reappearance there in public beside Commander Ballington Booth of Mrs. Booth since she was stricken down by sickness last December. The meeting was also marked by an exhibition of patriotic feeling and of an apparent willingness to "have a go" at the Spaniard as well as at the devil.

The hall was crowded, down stairs and up, and many of the boxes were occupied. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Charles D. Stickney, S. Otis Livingston, and Dr. Thompson, with ladies, were among the box occupants. The stage picture was an effective, and at times a most annimated one. In the centre were a number of Sunday school girls in white, with sashes of red, white, and blue, while behind them were the Hope Hall boys, former inmates of Auburn, Clinton, and Sing Sing Prisons. To the right were the headquarters band and members of the volunteers in uniform. The left of the stage was occupied by friends and patrons of the Volunteers. In front seats sat Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth with their officers, among whom were Col. and Mrs. J. W. Merrill, Col. and Mrs. Walton, Col. and Mrs. Hartwright, Col. Robert Gardner, Lieut. Col. Fred Gardner, Col. Pattie Watkins, Major Hattie McFadden, Lieut. Col. Fred Lindsay, and Major John J. Habecker of Philadelphia.

The band, pending the coming of Commander and Mrs. Booth, played patriotic airs and aroused great enthusiasm, which culminated in a great outbreak of cheering and waving of handkerchiefs when Col. Fred Gardner came to the front with a flag and the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." Half a dozen National flags and a number of Volunteer banners were waved by the children and the Hope Hall boys on the stage. The demonstration continued while "Yankee Doodle" and "John Brown's Body" were played, the latter causing renewed enthusiasm.

Mrs. Booth, when she ascended the platform with her husband, received a welcome so hearty and prolonged as to cause her pale face to flush with pleasure and to become wreathed in smiles. She still shows traces of her illness and did not sit with her usual erect bearing, but as one who is yet weak after illness. Commander Booth, after a brief prayer, asked all in the house to rise and join in singing "America," which they did with good will. After prayer by Col. Robert Gardner, and a song, Commander Booth read messages of regret and good will from the Governor of New Jersey, William E. Dodge, and John Wanamaker.

He then made a short address. He began by saying: "This meeting should be Mrs. Booth's meeting," and that sentiment was so liberally cheered that he took another tack and said: "I'll put you out if you don't behave yourselves." Commander Booth expressed his gratitude to God at his wife's presence with them once more, and at the steady and permanent advance of the Volunteers.

Commander Booth made an appeal for funds to carry on the work of the Volunteers. While efforts were being made by individual members of the Volunteers among the audience, Col. Habecker told stories and made appeals from the stage. He said that the feeling in Philadelphia about the threatened war with Spain was that if war comes "we'll knock them into smithereens." More than $1,000 was raised.

Mrs. Booth was the last speaker. Her voice gave evidence of her physical weakness, but she courageously delivered her message. She said she felt that it was not as easy for her to speak as usual, and asked her auditors to fill in much of what she would like to say. She expressed her joy and thankfulness that once more she was able to go out and take up the work she loves. Her address was an appeal for sympathy for the inmates of prisons and a statement of the good work done among them. She said that more than 500 of the inmates of Joliet State Prison are members of the Volunteers' Prison League.

The ceremonies were concluded by the presentation to Mrs. Booth for these prisoners of a banner, which she will shortly carry to them in person.

EAST SIDE KINDERGARTENS.

The Association Fears a Deficit and Asks for Contributions.

The appreciation of the down-town east side kindergartens was appropriately shown a couple of days ago by a mother, who presented to the teachers of one of the kindergartens a beautiful oxalis or flowering sorrel in full bloom, which she had carefully raised all Winter. The kindergarten, she said, had made a great change in her little boy. It had made him quiet and orderly, even when at play at home, and the other kindergarten children who played with him were equally orderly, and not noisy and rough like other children.

The work of the New York Kindergarten Association, which conducts these institutions, has done much of good, but the means within its reach are inadequate for the enormous work before it. There are about 50,000 young children in the city that need such tuition, and the association, with its fifteen kindergartens, can take charge of only 500. There is difficulty in securing funds to keep up even that work, and for the first time in its history the association is threatened with a deficit. Contributions to aid the work are earnestly solicited, and can be sent to the Treasurer, Spencer Trask, 27 Pine Street.

Takes but a few moments here for the Easter frock-coat, overcoat, or fancy waistcoat, if no alterations are necessary; but a few hours if they are.

How many days does your tailor take?

Shoes and Hats.

The difference between the $5 patent leather shoes, the $3 derbys we sell, and the $7 shoes, the $5 derbys sold elsewhere, is: ours are worth the price asked—your money back if you want it.

Furnishings.

Scarfs, gloves, shirts and hosiery, as new as the exclusive furnisher's newest; and what they don't deign to keep—articles for the average man and moderate purse.

Boys.

No matter whether your boy is the quiet, stay-at-home; the out-of-door, tree-climber; stout or thin; his clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings are here.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

C. F. BEACH, JR., IS IN LONDON.

When He Announced that He Would Sail from Here, He Went from Philadelphia.

It is definitely known that Charles F. Beach, Jr., whose marital troubles have been aired in the courts of Oklahoma and this city, and against whom an order of arrest, signed by Justice Daly of the Supreme Court, now stands, is in London. A letter received yesterday by a lawyer in this city shows that Mr. Beach has established himself in London and intends to remain there. Part of the letter is as follows:

7 and 8 Great Westminister Street,
London, England.
Charles F. Beach, Jr.,
Attorney and Counselor at Law of the United States. Lately 33 Wall Street, New York.
Telegraphic address, Ignosco, London.

I sailed on the day I wanted to, and on the ship I wanted to, and exactly as I wanted to, and I have had a little fun in making fools of the old woman and her youthful attorney. Did the idiot think I would let him catch me when I took pains to announce my departure? * * * Business is coming in so nicely that I wonder why I ever thought of leaving London, and the shadow of the Book. I shall not make the mistake again.

Mrs. Beach is so happy here, and so discontented in New York, and my work here is so pleasant, that we are fully determined to settle in England and give no thought to the matter of returning to America. As we now feel about it, we are determined to make our permanent home in London, and I am already making plans to take chambers in the Inner Temple, so that I may eventually come to the English bar. * * *

I do not give a penny for anything my ex-wife can do, nor would I pay 10 cents in American money for anything that she can concede or give to me. In England my present marriage is perfectly good. Here I shall make my home. * * *

The Spanish war scare and the tomfoolery of the hayseed politicians in America is disgusting people here, and we can't do any serious business until that folly abates.

CHARLES F. BEACH, Jr.

The first part of Mr. Beach's letter refers to the fact that on Feb. 18 last he wrote a letter from the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, stating that he would sail for Europe on the Normandie on the following day and asking that the announcement be made in the newspapers. As the order of arrest was in force then, the steamers were watched, but without result, and on the same day Mr. Beach sailed from Philadelphia.

Beach secured an absolute divorce in Oklahoma from Anne M. Beach, and immediately afterward married Mrs. Driscoll of New Orleans, in Illinois. She had only a short time before secured a divorce from her husband. Mrs. Anne Beach appealed, and the decree against her was set aside. This made the marriage of Mrs. Beach No. 2 void, but as the law of Illinois does not hold a person for bigamy if a decree in any court is pending at the time of the marriage, and cannot be made retroactive, Beach is safe from any prosecution on that score.

Charles Lex Brooke got an order of arrest for Beach in December last, which required him to give $2,500 security to meet any alimony awarded against him for his first wife in an action for limited divorce which she brought. Since the granting of the order Beach has kept out of the jurisdiction of the court.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Every evg. this week only THE GEISHA. Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Jos. Herbert, and Marguerite Lemon. Last Matinées To-morrow and Sat'y. ⁂No performance Good Friday.
⁂Next Week: Miss Rehan in 4 Farewell Performances. Seats now ready.
Monday, Miss Rehan as Katherine, (last time.)
Tuesday, Miss Rehan as Peggy, (last time.)
Wednesday Mat. & Eve., Miss Rehan as Rosalind.
⁂A bound copy of The Ada Rehan book, (profusely illustrated,) given to all attending Wednesday eve'g, April 13.
⁂Friday evening, April 15, LA POUPEE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 22d St. ....at 8:30
.........Daniel Frohman, Manager
—THIS WEEK ONLY.—
Every Evening This Week at 8:30 (except Good Friday) and on Saturday afternoon at 2:30,
SERVISS' PICTORIAL LECTURES.
This (Tuesday) eve..............Peter the Great
Wednesday eve...........................The Rhine
Thursday eve..............................Napoleon
Saturday at 2:30..................................Paris
Saturday eve..................Tell and the Alps
Next week—Kelcey-Shannon Co. in The Moth and The Flame. Seats Ready.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT.
THE WHITE HEATHER.
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2. EVE. 8:15.

WALLACK'S. CLOSED THIS WEEK.
BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 11th
The Bostonians, In a special revival of "Robin Hood."
Box office open daily, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MANHATTAN, B'way & 33d St. Mat. To-morrow
WAY DOWN EAST. Mon., April 11th, Souvenir Night.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eveg. & Sat. Mat., "Die Schoene Galathe" & "The Little Lambs" operetta, by Varney. Wedy., Arion Night, the same performance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Bros. Byrne IN THE New 8 Bells.

COLUMBUS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. CHAS. COGHLAN, "THE ROYAL BOX."

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

Don't wait until the eleventh hour to buy your Spring Suit.

All the new and proper fabrics are now here.

Suits as low as $10 & $12 that look and wear as well as many stores sell for $15.
Suits at prices up to $30? Ready!
Easter Furnishings? Ready!
Spring Hats? Ready! $3.

If you must have clothes made to order, our Custom Department is as good as skill, money, time and attention can make it.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.
Broadway,
Corner 13th,
Corner Canal,
Near Chambers.

FREE CUBA! The flag of Cuba, made in heavy silver plate, enameled in red, white and blue, the cuban colors. Everybody should wear one. Given away absolutely FREE, to introduce our new catalogue of jewelry and novelties, to anyone sending 10c. to pay postage etc. Curtin Jewelry Co., Attleboro, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

Glorious Cuban Color Guard OF GALLANT WOUNDED INSURGENT VETERANS and 1,000 Soldiers, Savages, and Horses with Buffalo Bill's Wild West And Congress of Rough Riders of the World. There Will Be No Circus in New York This Year. CUSTER'S LAST BATTLE. 100 INDIAN WARRIORS.
At Madison Square Garden.
Twice Daily—At 2 and 8:15 P. M.
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes, $9 and $12.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, CHICKERING HALL.
Anton Seidl's Orchestra. Henry P. Schmidt, Xaver Scharwenka, Conductors. Nahan Franko, Concert Master.
SIXTH CONCERT This Tues. Aft., at 3. Xaver Scharwenka will play the Chickering Piano. Res. seats, $1 and $1.50; admission, 50 cts. On sale at Chickering Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY Of New York. Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Last Aft. Concert Thu., Ap. 7, 2:15
Last Ev'g Concert Apr. 9, at 8:15
By the New York Symphony Orchestra (Inc.)
Soloist: M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; now at box office. C. L. Graff, Bus. Mgr.
500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
LAST WEEK. EVES., 8:15. MAT. SAT.
WM. H. CRANE | A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP, And His Last Appearance.
NEXT WEEK—SEATS READY TO-DAY
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT
And the March, King's Triumph. "UNCHAIN THE DOGS OF WAR."

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
5TH MONTH. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS. MIKADO
Gorgeously staged and costumed.—Journal.
ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT. 25c. Sat. Mat. 25c., 50c.
Easter week, April 11, Double Bill Billee Taylor and I Pagliacci (in English.)

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS
Refined Vaudeville. Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.
Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar,
Francesca Redding,
Alex. Heindl, Lillie Western, C. W. Littlefield, Many other stars.
Next Week—THE BIOGRAPH WAR VIEWS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Programme: A. BORODINE, Quartet D major, No. 2; BRAHMS, Quartet C minor, op. 51, No. 1; BEETHOVEN, Quartet A minor, op. 132.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's and at hall.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.
EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Patrice, Rogers Bros., Clifford & Huth, Mlle. Rombello, R. J. Dustan & Co., Chas. T. Aldrich, Leo Dervalto, Phyllis Allen, Four Luciers, Lavender & Tomson, and others.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS TUESDAY AFT., APRIL 5TH, AT 3:30,
Morgan-Wetzler Trio.
Reserved seats $1.50—at Schirmer's and hall.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. | The Conquerors
To-morrow (Wednesday) Afternoon Matinée, UNDER THE RED ROBE.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle or Balcony, 50c.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
FIRST TIME OFF B'WAY. Last Performances.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. LAST SIX TIMES.
MRS. FISKE
IN TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.
APRIL 13—SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS.
No performance Good Friday Night.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE MASTER. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. 2:15.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat.
THE OLD COAT.
Presented by the Smyth & Rice Comedy Co.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av. 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. ADMISSION ....25c.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
The Only Parisian Theatre in N. Y.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat.
"AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, CHARMION and 15 other big acts.

CASINO! IN GAY N. Y. New Gay features this week! 600th Time, Apl. 20! Gay Souvenir! With Walter Jones & Immense Cast.